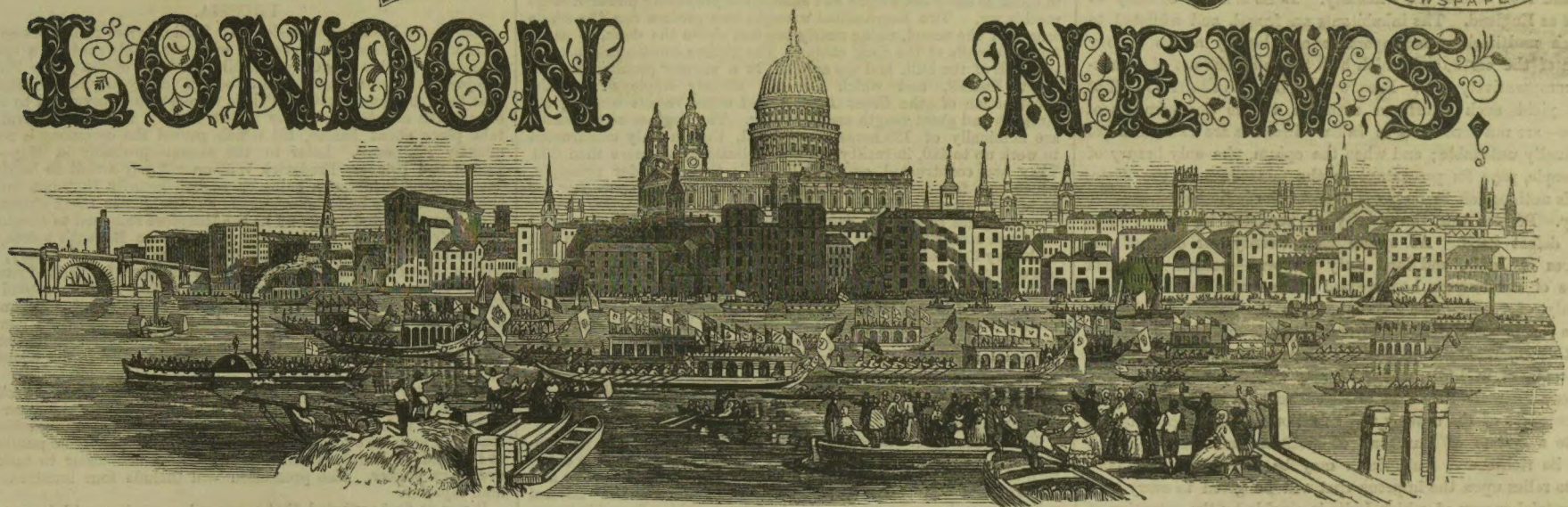


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 960.—VOL. XXXIV.]

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1859.

[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE]

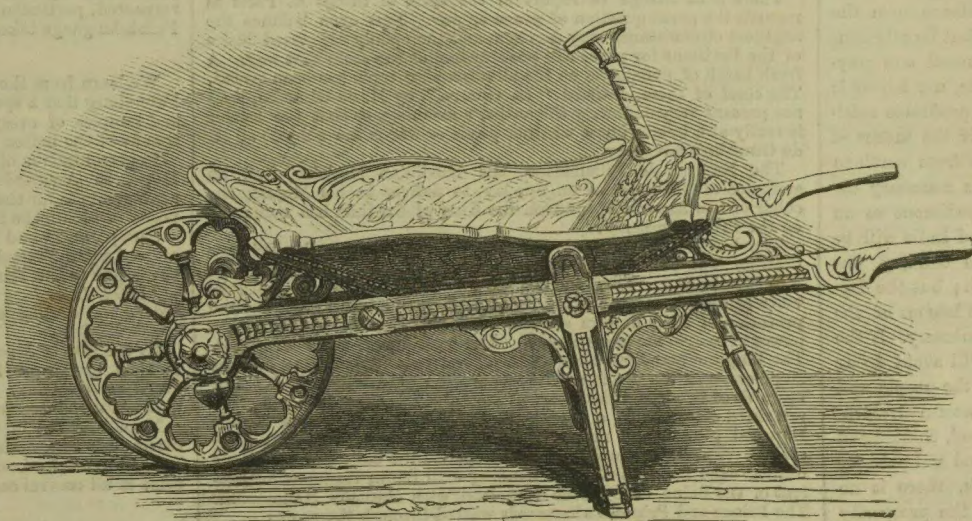
INDIAN FINANCE AND IMPROVEMENT.

AFTER the feast the reckoning—after the victory the cost. The most formidable rebellion in all the exciting records of British rule in India having been crushed by the sagacity of our administrators and the courage of our troops, the omnipresent though temporarily forgotten question of money stalks into the light of day, and dares us to forget, despise, or neglect it. Army and Navy, the red boys and blue boys, have done their work; and the “yellow boys”—the golden sovereigns—that in this age set all other forces in motion, claim their share of attention. The East India Company, as defunct as the old Moguls whom it pushed from their luxurious and dishonoured stools, no longer rules the richest empire on the globe; and the British people, through their Parliament, have to decide not alone upon peace and war in India, but how India is to be governed. How are the funds to be raised that shall secure to our distant dependency the benefits of the peace and prosperity we enjoy at home? Shall India support itself? or shall it be a burden upon the energies of the toiling millions of Great Britain? These are some of the great questions of our time. Lord Stanley, in his able speech on introducing the subject to the attention of the Legislature on Monday

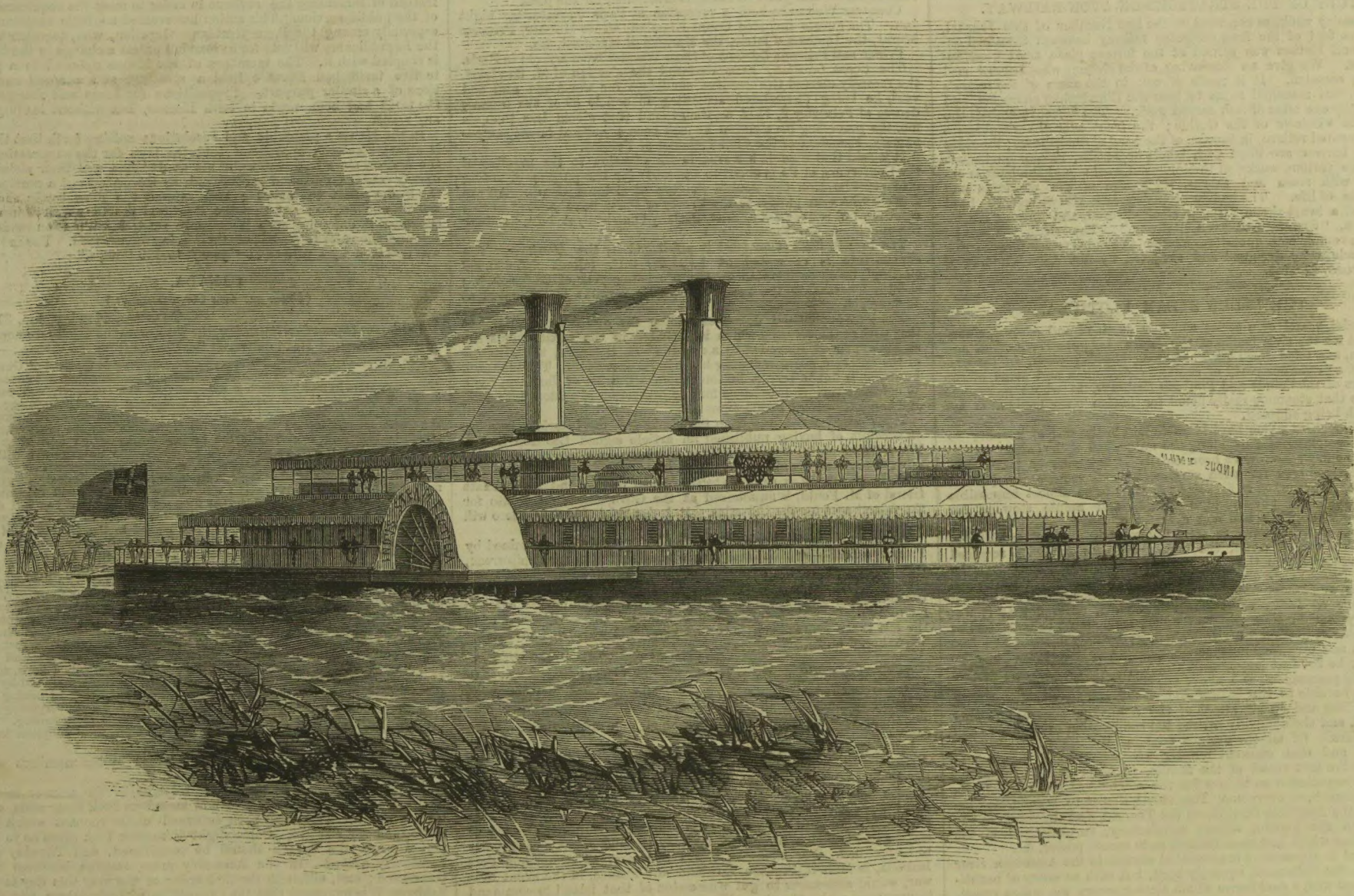
evening, entered into long details of the past and present finance of India—details into which the general public will not readily follow him, but which will recommend themselves to capitalists who have money to advance; and concluded by asking the

sanction of Parliament to a loan of £7,000,000, to be secured on the future revenues of India.

Of course the money will be advanced. Parliament has no choice upon the matter. *Noblesse oblige*. Necessity compels. We have maintained in the face of the world, and of many nations pretending to be our friends—although they ardently desired to see us beaten and humiliated—our position in India. We have restored the prestige we had so nearly lost. We have taught not only India, but Europe—which had begun to doubt the fact—that as our fathers were so are we—foremost in council, unconquerable in the field. And such achievements are not cheap. Like all that is worth having in this world, they must be paid for. If ready money be not available, we must pledge our credit, upon such security as we can command. The security in this case—if we were to judge only from the exposition made by Lord Stanley—would appear to be ample; but, supported as his statements are by the well-known facts of the industrial, commercial, and rural wealth which India is capable of producing, if so wisely governed as to give fair play and free scope to the genius of the people, it is more than sufficient. But, though a loan may be sanctioned now, loans must not continue to be the rule. India must be made to support itself, or the people at home, with their own more than



WHEELBARROW AND SPADE USED AT THE CEREMONY OF CUTTING THE FIRST TURF OF THE STRATFORD-ON-AVON RAILWAY.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



INDUS STEAM FLOTILLA—MODEL VESSEL CONSTRUCTED BY MR. SCOTT RUSSELL.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

bearable burdens upon their backs, will look upon their Eastern Empire as a bad bargain, and strive to get rid of it as soon as may be. And here comes the difficulty. India is not a country so taxable as England. The inhabitants are frugal, and addicted to no such multifarious intemperance and luxury as we in our portion of the earth, and which help to render the art of government comparatively easy. Beer, wine, spirits, and tobacco—all of which yield such enormous revenues to the Governments of Europe—are not consumed in India. Incomes are so small as to be virtually untaxable; and when the opium, the only luxury of the people, pays its percentage to the necessities of the State, there is nothing left to be taxed without the infliction of positive cruelty. Besides this, the cruelty, if persisted in, would most likely defeat itself. As opium pays twenty per cent of the revenues of India, and land sixty per cent—neither of which sources of revenue can be increased without the risk, almost the certainty, of “killing the goose that lays the golden eggs”—the margin left to the financier to operate upon is exceedingly small.

In this emergency Lord Stanley proposes to diminish the cost of government in India, which he may well do, considering that the present demand for a loan arises entirely out of the exceptional circumstances of the mutiny and rebellion; and to open up the land to a system of European competition and cultivation, by which its riches and fruitfulness may be more fully developed. He also relies upon the impetus that will be given to every kind of industrial energy of which India is capable by the extension of railways and other public works. In these respects he is certainly not over sanguine when he anticipates that India will more than pay for itself under proper management; and that it will not only cease to be a burden, but will ultimately become a glory, to the British Crown and people. The one article of cotton—for which it is not to the national interest, or even security, to be mainly dependent upon the slave-holding States of the North American Union—might be grown in India to an extent that would not only largely reduce the price of the commodity and free the mills of Lancashire and Glasgow from their unsafe dependence upon the markets of New Orleans, Mobile, and Charleston, but largely conduce to the financial prosperity of India and the moral and physical elevation of the people. Neither soil, climate, nor labour is wanting in our great Eastern dependency for the profitable cultivation of the cotton plant. All that is wanted is the means of transit. And when the country shall be riddled from north to south, and from east to west, by iron rails—as necessary for strategic as for social purposes—the only real impediment to an indefinite and indefinable increase of the wealth of India will be removed. India, in its social relations to this country, has hitherto been no better than a huge rotten borough; but the daylight of a better system has been let into it. The lessons of the rebellion have been rude; but they promise to be salutary. If the British Government, warned by past experience, will avoid doing violence to the religious scruples and prejudices of the people, and lend itself earnestly and conscientiously to the peaceful development of the seeds of wealth that are latent in the soil, thinking of no new conquests, but utilising those already secured and paid for at such cost of money and of more valuable life, there is no limit that our present knowledge can lay down to the prosperity of which India is capable. The security is in itself ample. The money required will be forthcoming at the proper season if those who ask for it prove that they are both wise and competent.

BARROW AND SPADE USED IN CUTTING THE FIRST TURF OF THE STRATFORD-ON-AVON RAILWAY.

ON Tuesday week, as recorded in the last Number of this Journal, the first turf of the long-projected railway between Stratford-on-Avon and Hatton was turned at the former place amid great rejoicings. We give an engraving of the elegant wheelbarrow used on the occasion. It is made of oak, in the form of the navy's barrow, but managed so as to bear the Elizabethan character, and is literally one mass of rich carved work. The wheel resembles the marigold windows of the Gothic; the front over the wheel has a well-executed relief, in bronze, of the head of Shakespeare; the sides of the barrow are filled with labels or scrolls, having quotations from the various works of the immortal bard; and the back is enriched with roses and thorns, suggestive of the pleasures and anxieties of life. The handle of the spade is also of oak, the head being of a heart-shape form, in steel, silvered, and bearing the inscription, “Stratford-on-Avon Railway.” The shaft has scrolls running round, with quotations similar to the barrow. The barrow and spade were designed and executed by Mr. John Thomas, of Alpha-road, London.

THE INDUS STEAM FLOTILLA.

THE model vessel of a series which is destined and expressly constructed for the river traffic of the Indus, between Hyderabad and Mooltan, was tried down the Thames on Monday week, in the presence of a numerous party of scientific gentlemen and some of the directors of the Scinde and Punjab Railways, to whose enterprise it is due that steamers really fitted for Indian river navigation are at length being adopted.

The difficulties which have hitherto lain in the way of keeping up continuous communication along the waterways of the Indian empire during the dry season have been chiefly, if not entirely, mechanical ones. Steam-boats for such service, indeed, require the perfect reconciliation of what at first sight appears to be almost impossible conditions—great power, high speed, and ample stowage for cargo, with less than two feet draught of water. The directors, therefore, of the new flotilla company wanted a vessel combining, in the best way it could, the many opposite qualities required for the navigation of the river. The engineer of the company, Mr. Yarrow, being aware of the peculiar nature of the difficulties to be overcome, and having obtained all the information which the limited experience of Indus navigation would yield, decided that it was necessary that the steam flotilla for such traffic must be composed of vessels able to pass all bars and shallows by only drawing two feet of water, and that they must further have a speed of twelve miles an hour; be 200 feet long and 38 feet wide, in order to convey the goods and passengers; and, above all, that they must be of sufficient power to be able to tow barges and river boats up the stream with them. Plans and specifications of the requisites were accordingly prepared, and the company invited the competition of engineers and shipbuilders. Of all the designs sent in, Mr. Scott Russell's was selected, and that eminent builder was accordingly directed to construct the first vessel of the flotilla, in order that it might be tested by experience as to how far the mechanical difficulties in its structure had been overcome. This vessel, therefore, was on Monday week for the first time tried down the Thames, and the result of the trip was in the highest degree satisfactory, surpassing even the expectations which had been formed as to speed, power, &c.

The boat in appearance is somewhat similar to the American river steamers—flat-bottomed, squarely built, but with an entry of beautiful line, and with a deckhouse which almost covers the entire vessel. Her length over all is 200 feet; breadth, 38; draught of water, 1 foot 10 inches. As a passenger-boat, and with average cargo, her speed is

equal to a little over thirteen miles an hour; and with boats containing 500 tons cargo in tow she can be depended on to average eight miles an hour on the Indus. The hull is constructed in a peculiar manner, in order to carry the weight and sustain the propelling power of large machinery. Two longitudinal wrought-iron girders run the whole length of the vessel, rising nearly ten feet above the deck, so as to form the walls of the deck cabins. The girders constitute the main strength of the hull, and are applied in a manner peculiar to Mr. Scott Russell, and which he has already employed in the construction of the *Great Eastern* and other vessels where great strength and great length are necessary. The engines of the vessel are nominally of 120-horse power, and, though only constructed to work up to 400, in reality, in the indicator, give more than 600. They are constructed on Mr. Russell's three-cylinder principle, which bids fair soon to become the only one in use, whether for paddle or screw engines. During the whole of the trial, though these engines sometimes exerted their full power against a head wind and strong tide, they worked with the most perfect ease and with very little of that vibration generally produced by vessels of large power and light draught of water. Mr. Scott Russell undertook that the draught of water, when laden with passengers and an average cargo of 350 tons, should not exceed two feet. The satisfactory nature of the principles on which she has been constructed was considered as conclusively proved, and a greater thickness and strength of hull will be allowed to the other vessels of the flotilla which will shortly be constructed and dispatched to India as soon as finished. Her speed averaged thirteen miles per hour during her trial-trip, and, although one hundred persons were on board, her draught of water was only one foot and a half.

Whilst the vessel was on her return from Erith the visitors were entertained with an elegant déjeuner, at which Mr. Andrew, the chairman of the company, presided, supported by Sir Proby Cautley and Captain Eastwick, two of her Majesty's Council for India. Several spirited speeches were made; Mr. Andrew, speaking from his knowledge of India, expressing it as his conviction that if the Government had had twenty boats on the Indus similar to that in which they were then assembled, and a like number on the Ganges, the rebellion, if not prevented, would have been incapable of making head, and must of necessity have been crushed in the outset by the facilities which would have been afforded for the transport of troops.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

There is no change to report in the state of things at Paris as regards the great question of peace or war. This even balance the slightest circumstance may derange, and the openly-expressed desire of the Parisians for peace will possibly incline the scale that way. A fresh batch of pamphlets on the all-absorbing topic has been issued. The chief of these, entitled “*La Guerre*,” by M. de Girardin, does not present very definitely the author's meaning, so that the reader is really at a loss to know whether peace or war is the subject of M. de Girardin's advocacy.

The Marquis de Villamarina, the Sardinian Minister, had an audience of the Emperor on Sunday, to deliver to his Majesty the collar of the Annunziata, which the King of Sardinia has conferred on the Prince Imperial.

The ball at the Hôtel de Ville on Monday night to the Princess Clotilde was exceedingly brilliant. The decorations alone cost £10,000 sterling. The famous marble court was lined with artificial vines bearing black and white fruits, and the bubbling fountains and profusion of fresh flowers showed the oft-enchanted palace with a power of magic never surpassed. The vast rooms were thronged. The Emperor and Empress were expected, but did not come. Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clotilde arrived at eleven o'clock. For upwards of two hours the company assembled in the grand ball-room remained standing in a crowd, the centre being kept clear for the Imperial guests, and no music being allowed to play until their arrival. The State quadrille, which opened the ball, was at length formed—the Princess Clotilde dancing with Baron Haussmann, Prefect of the Seine, and Prince Napoleon with Madame Haussmann. The Prince and Princess afterwards walked through the rooms.

The intendant and one of the secretaries of the Prince of Abyssinia have arrived in Paris, and engaged apartments in the Hôtel Louvre for his Royal Highness and a suite of forty persons, who are expected to arrive shortly.

The Shah of Persia intends, it is said, to have a resident Ambassador at the Court of France; and Mirza Malcolm, who accompanied Ferouk Khan in his visit to France, and who had before resided for several years in Paris, is mentioned for the post.

Countess Walewska held a reception at Paris on Saturday night last. The guests included Count Kisseleff, M. de Hubner, Princess Murat, the Duchess d'Istrie, the Marquis of Hertford, &c.

Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar have arrived in Paris. The *Corps Legislatif* have declared the election of M. Baudelot, the recently-elected Government candidate for the Aisne, null and void, he being disqualified according to article 30 of the organic decree of February 2, 1852, on the ground that within less than six months preceding his election he had been a judicial functionary—namely, President of the Civil Tribunal of Vervins.

It is said that Austria has sent in its adhesion to the meeting of the Conference of Paris about to assemble for the purpose of taking into consideration the double election of Colonel Couza. All the Powers who were parties to the Treaty of Paris have agreed to this meeting, but it does not appear that any time has yet been fixed for the opening of the discussions.

The French Budget for 1860 is published by the *Moniteur*. The expenditure is estimated at 1,795,367,481*fr.* (about £65,000,000 sterling), being an increase on the preceding year of 29,536,604*fr.*; and the increase in the receipt of public revenue is estimated at 43,690,271*fr.*

The long-announced decree extending the octroi line of Paris to that part of the suburbs which is included in the fortifications has at last appeared, preceded by a report of M. Delangle, the Minister of the Interior, recommending haste in its execution. The measure, however, is not to be put in force before the 1st of January, 1860. It contains various provisions for the protection of vested interests, and some transitory arrangements.

The *Presse* has received from the Minister of the Interior a warning on account of having published an article signed Leouzon Leduc. The warning states that such polemical discussions are of a nature to raise ill-founded uneasiness in the public mind.

M. Donestel, an ex-representative of the people and an intimate friend of M. Fould, is announced as the Government candidate for the vacant seat for the Calvados. It is doubtful whether there will be any opposition.

The *Débats* offers an account of the shipping losses sustained by France in 1858:—“This fatal year witnessed the loss, by shipwreck, fire, collisions, and other causes, of 444 French vessels. Of these 103 were engaged in long voyages; the remainder were employed in the coasting trade. This proves that the navigation of the coast is far more perilous than that of the high seas. Our total loss during the last seven years amounts to 2973 vessels, of which 126 have never been heard of.”

SPAIN.

The Queen has issued a Royal order in which she thankfully acknowledges the assurances of fidelity which have reached her in the shape of enthusiastic addresses from Cuba, in consequence of the debate at Washington on the purchase of that island by the United States.

In the Chamber of Deputies, a bill for according various extraordinary credits to the Government having been brought forward, the President of the Council drew attention to the necessity of increasing the defences of the country. He said, amongst other things, that apart from the general system of defence which was under consideration, and on which differences of opinion prevailed, there were certain points which for grave military reasons ought undoubtedly to be fortified. For example, it was necessary to strengthen Fort Isabella, in Mahon, because England and France, in the event of a war, would endeavour to get possession of that island to command intercourse with Algeria. He concluded by recommending the Chamber to vote the sum which would be required for these different purposes. The debate on the bill was adjourned.

A letter announces that the Queen had granted a pardon to Mr. Parry, an English gentleman, condemned to death for having struck a Spanish sentinel in the vicinity of Gibraltar.

PRUSSIA.

The *Daily News* correspondent at Berlin writes as follows on the 14th inst.:—“Count Perponcher, who was lately sent on a special mission to London to notify officially the birth of the young Prince, has just returned to this city, and brings the gratifying intelligence that both the Queen and the Prince Consort have promised to come over to the christening of the infant Prince, and their arrival will take place about Easter, till which period the ceremony is consequently postponed. Later in the season—probably in May—the Prince and Princess Frederick William will pay a visit to England. The youthful Princess is going on so satisfactorily that not only is the issue of daily bulletins stopped, but Sir James Clark's presence is no longer needed here, and he has therefore returned to London.”

A distressing episode occurred at the Prince Regent's soirée, on Thursday week, by the sudden and alarming illness of a lady, the wife of the Councillor of Legation, Herr Kuester, formerly Prussian Envoy at Naples and Munich, and now residing here to attend his Senatorial duties as member of the Upper House of Parliament. Only a few minutes before she was taken ill she had held a conversation with the Prince Regent. She was taken home immediately, but medical assistance was unavailing, and she died in the course of that night.

Great activity is perceptible in the bureaux of the different sections of the War Office, the object of which is to place the army in an efficient state, to be prepared for any emergency. A great promotion in the army is to take place, and the *Gazette* will probably be published at the end of March, should circumstances not occur to make it necessary earlier. The promotion will include four hundred and nine captains.

It was at first expected that a general amnesty would be granted for all political offenders on the occasion of the recent addition to the Royal family, but it appears that subsequent events have tended to induce the Regent to postpone its execution, if not to give up the idea altogether.

A Berlin letter states that during a recent shooting excursion, in the neighbourhood of Sans Souci, the Prince Regent of Prussia had a narrow escape for his life. The gun of an officer of artillery who was of the party accidentally went off, and the charge passed close to the Prince.

Sixteen Polish members of the Prussian House of Deputies have proposed a motion that “the rights of the Polish nationality, as guaranteed by treaties and Royal proclamations,” should be respected, particularly by a stop being put to the action against the Polish language taken by the Government.

RUSSIA.

We learn from the correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* at St. Petersburg that a special service has been performed in the churches and temples of every persuasion at St. Petersburg, to return the thanks of the nation for the recovery of the Empress Dowager.

Representatives of the banking firms of Baring, in London, and Hope, in Amsterdam, have arrived at St. Petersburg, to make arrangements for that part of the new Russian loan not to be disposed of within the frontiers of the empire.

Sartip Jan Daoud Khan, first dragoman of the Persian Court, has arrived at St. Petersburg from Teheran, on a special mission from the Shah to the Emperor.

The *St. Petersburg Gazette* emphatically denies the collection of any troops for warlike emergencies, either in Galicia or on the coast of the Black Sea.

By the 13th of January the nobility committees of six provinces had finished and sent in their preparatory labours on the serfdom abolition question. The number of male serfs living in these districts amounted to a million and a half.

Thaw has set in throughout the whole of Russia, and sledge-driving has become impossible. Many of the regular winter caravans have been stopped on their way, and provisions are fast rising in price in all central and commercial towns.

UNITED STATES.

Nothing had been done in Congress on the Cuban question. The tariff and the financial wants of the Government monopolised attention. The Democrats had taken a very decided stand in opposition to a change of tariff. A caucus of democratic senators, held to deliberate upon the tariff question, adopted resolutions declaring it inexpedient to change the law at the present session of Congress, and also that it is the duty of Congress to reduce the expenditure instead of increasing the revenue in order to meet the requirements of the public service. This action has created no little excitement, especially among the Pennsylvania delegation, who, together with the Republicans, will vote for no loan bill unless a change in the tariff is coupled with it. The members of the House opposed to a protective tariff had likewise held a meeting, and adopted resolutions of a similar purport. Propositions for loans and changes in the tariff had been made in both Houses, but without leading to any result.

In the House a preamble and resolutions setting forth that there is strong reason to apprehend that the laws for the suppression of the African slave trade are to be set at defiance, and their violation openly countenanced and encouraged, by the citizens of a portion of the States; that the existing laws against the slave traffic should remain unchanged; and that the President should at all times be sustained in enforcing such laws, were read, and a motion made to suspend the rules to permit of their being introduced. The motion was defeated by a vote of 84 “yeas,” to 115 “nays.”

CANADA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

TORONTO, Monday, Jan. 31.

Parliament opened on Saturday, the 29th, with the usual ceremonies, when Sir Edmund Head delivered the Speech from the throne:—

The Governor-General in his speech, referring to the Seat of Government question:—“The Legislature solicited our gracious Queen to exercise her prerogative in making such a selection; an Act, moreover, was passed adopting beforehand the decision of her Majesty and appropriating the necessary funds. This Act of the Canadian Parliament and the decision of the Queen are binding on the Executive Government of the province, and it will be their duty to carry out the understanding which existed at the time when the reference was made by which the Government will be transferred to Quebec for a fixed period, until the necessary arrangements shall have been completed. The correspondence with her Majesty's Government will be laid before you, and I cannot doubt that you will recognise a selection made by her Majesty at your own request, and that you will duly acknowledge her gracious compliance with the addresses which you yourselves caused to be presented to her.” In regard to the federation of the British provinces he says:—“The possibility of uniting by some tie of a federal character the British colonies in North America has formed the subject of correspondence which will be placed in your hands. I will also cause to be submitted to you despatches from her Majesty's Secretary of State in relation to the questions affecting the Hudson's Bay Company, and on the subject of the Intercolonial Railway.” In reference to financial affairs he says:—“It is gratifying to me to be able to state that symptoms of amendment have begun to show themselves, and I trust that should Providence bless Canada this year with her usually abundant harvest she will recover her former prosperous condition. The exercise of a sound and rigid economy in every department of the public service will, I hope, again enable us to bring our whole expenditure within the limits required by our revenue.” In regard to supplies and the tariff he says:—“In asking the supplies for her Majesty's service I desire to assure you that everything will be done with a view to placing the tariff on a satisfactory footing. The principle of *ad valorem* duties will be proposed for your adoption in all cases in which it can be properly carried out.”

His Excellency was very warmly received by the members who were present.

Nothing was done in either House relative to the answer to the Address. In the Council twelve new members took their seats, and were sworn in. These had been returned under the Act which has made the body elective. Some slight discussion took place as to the period when the Speech should be considered, and Tuesday was eventually named. In the Assembly mere routine business was transacted; and, although the first order of the day this day is the Address, it is supposed that the Opposition will ask delays, and that it will not be debated until Tuesday. At the opening of the House the Governor's despatches to the Home Government, and Sir E. B. Lytton's reply, were put into the hands of the members. The Colonial Secre-

tary's despatch is peculiarly conciliatory, and is admitted to be unexceptionable. He leaves us to ourselves, so, if we make fools of ourselves, the blame will be our own; but there is a suggestiveness about what he says which we would do well to consider, for, as he remarks, we "have deliberately invited the award of her Majesty on the question of the future seat of the Canadian Government," and we "have thought proper deliberately to reject it."

Toronto is now alive with crowds of new comers. Among them are four hundred applicants for writerships in the House of Assembly. But we are great people in Canada for Government situations. I presume we shall now be unusually gay; not that we have been deficient in that respect lately, for Sir Edmund Head's last ball was a very great affair—about six hundred being present, all the beauty and fashion, as they say, being congregated.

Likewise we had the Burns Festival, but that has been general throughout the province, and very grand affairs they have been. The only story worth telling is that of a Highlander out west, who, on being asked to attend a teetotal celebration, positively declined, on the ground that to do so without drinking his health in an orthodox manner would be an insult to the poet's memory.

INDIA.

COMPLETE SUPPRESSION OF THE REBELLION IN OUDE.

The following telegram was received at the Foreign Office from Acting Consul-General Green on Wednesday night:—

ALEXANDRIA, Feb. 11.

The steamer *Northern*, from Bombay, arrived at Suez on the 8th inst. Bombay date, Jan. 25.

The rebellion in Oude is entirely suppressed. The Begum and some followers have gone by night marches into Nepal, partly forcing, partly bribing, her way; the sepoys of her party are said to be plundering the Nepal villages.

A corps of observation remains on the frontier.

The Nana is supposed to be with the Begum.

Brigadier Showers, with a column from Agra, came up with the rebels under Tania Topee, at Boshia, on the 16th of January, having marched ninety-four miles in three days. They defeated and dispersed them, killing about 300. Three chiefs fell on the field, and one, on an elephant, was overtaken and killed by Lieutenant Hadfield, of the Agra police cavalry.

On the same day a body of rebels crossed the River Sarlah into Rohilcund, but were driven back.

The following is the latest intelligence from Allahabad:—

Jan. 18, 7.23 p.m.

The Commissioner of Rohilcund reports that the rebels, who numbered from 20,000 to 30,000, were defeated with slaughter, and driven across the Sarthees, their guns taken, and Nurput Singh of Rooza and Bence Singh killed.

There has been a disturbance in the Nizam's territory, and parties of marauders, composed of Rohilla Arabs and Deccanees, are doing much mischief (on?) the borders of Berar.

The Durat Commissioner, while at Rissade, on the 15th of January, was attacked. Brigadier Hill Howard came to his assistance. Some fighting ensued; and in the pursuit of the enemy several casualties occurred among our officers.

This telegram was received at Malta, per *Ripon*, at one p.m. on the 15th of February.

ARTHUR FANSHAWE, Vice-Admiral.

The following telegram was received at the India Office on the same day:—

To James Cosmo Melville, Esq., India Office, London, from G. F. Edmonstone, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, dated Allahabad, 18th of January, 1859.

OUDE.—Tranquillity continues to prevail in Oude. Those of the rebels who have not come in under the amnesty have either dispersed and gone to their homes, or have fled into the Serai. One body of them under Bala Sam is reported to have entered the Nepal forests. It is known that the Nawab of Furruckabad has surrendered himself.

CENTRAL INDIA AND RAJPOOTANA.—Colonel Benson marched 140 miles in five days, attacked Tania Topee's force, and defeated it with much slaughter, taking six elephants. Tania was also attacked and defeated by the force under Colonel Somerset at Chuppra, and again at Burrod, in the Kotah territory. Later intelligence showed that the rebels were moving in the direction of Tonk and Sewpore; and Brigadier Showers, with a column from Agra, after marching ninety-four miles in three days, came up with them at Dewsha on the 16th inst., defeated and dispersed them, killing about 800. The rebel leaders are said to have been Tania, the Rao, and Feroze Shah.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—It has been reported that the rebel Rodka Gobind and his brother were both killed in the action of the 29th of December near Kurwee. On the 5th of January Brigadier Carpenter came upon a large body of fugitives, and completely routed them. Captain Osborne Pole, Agent at Rewah, has been slightly wounded in a skirmish with a body of rebels, whom he defeated. The Commissioner of Rohilcund reports, on the 16th of January, that the rebels had crossed the Sardah River from the Oude Serai into Rohilcund, but had been driven off. No intelligence of any importance from other quarters.

G. F. EDMONSTONE.

From H. L. Anderson, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay.

NIZAM'S TERRITORY.—Colonel Hill's force had a severe action with the Rohillas and Arabs on the 15th inst. at Chicoumba, thirty miles north-west of Hingolee. The British loss was Captain Mackinnon killed, and three other officers wounded. Sir H. Rose is at Jaulnah. The Bombay Presidency is quiet, with the exception of slight disturbances among the Bheels on the northern border of Guzerat.

H. L. ANDERSON, Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 25.

Malta, Feb. 16, 10.45 a.m.

V. G. MONTANARO.

SARDINIA.—A noteworthy fact occurred in the discussion by the Sardinian Chambers of the bill authorising the Government to raise a loan of £2,000,000. The eight deputies of Savoy all voted in the minority against the loan, and two of them declared in the plainest words the aversion of the Savoyards to a war with Austria. They said, indeed, that if hostilities broke out the Savoyard soldiers would do their duty; but they complained that Savoy would, in any case, be compelled to bear the burden of a war in Italy; and that, even if that war were successful, the probable result would be that Savoy would be detached from the Piedmontese monarchy, and would be incorporated with France. These declarations were so disagreeable to the majority and the auditors in the galleries that they were stifled by clamour, and at one time the President temporarily suspended the sitting.—You can rely on it as positive (says the Paris correspondent of the *Globe*) that Victor Emmanuel's family alliance with Russia is now a *fait accompli*. When Eugene Beauharnais Leuchtenberg's widow, the Grand Duchess Maria, was the person of whom rumour spoke, I did not notice it, aware that a morganatic marriage with a Count Stroganoff was a bar to any such arrangement; but she has a daughter—Maria Maximilianowna, born Oct. 4, 1841, consequently aged eighteen—and it is her hand that the Royal widower of Turin has sought and obtained. Already the apartments of his late wife are undergoing repair and embellishment. This event puts the crowning finish to the defensive and offensive union of the great northern Power as well as the great western Power of continental Europe with this comparatively small kingdom, of which it may be confidently predicated that immense development awaits it.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN ROME.—The Pope having sent his Major Domo to pay his compliments to the Prince of Wales, the Prince made an official visit to his Holiness on the 10th inst. His Holiness rose on the entry of the Prince, and, coming forward to the door of the apartment to meet him, conducted him to a seat, and entered into conversation with him in French. The interview was brief, and limited to complimentary expressions and subjects of local interest. On the Prince rising to take his leave, the Pope conducted him again to the door with the same warmth of manner which he had manifested on receiving him. A few days ago his Royal Highness went to call upon the King of Prussia, or rather upon the Queen, the state of his Majesty's health making it painful for any one to see him. The excellent habits of early hours, family devotion, and healthy exercise, inculcated by Queen Victoria, are strictly followed by the Prince and his household. The Hon. Colonel Percy's services have been accepted by his Royal Highness during his stay in Rome.

The Hereditary Grand Duchess of Tuscany died at Naples on Thursday week. The deceased Princess was the daughter of the reigning King of Saxony, and was but twenty-three years of age. In November, 1856, she was married to the Hereditary Grand Duke of Tuscany.

A letter from Vienna, dated Monday week, says:—"The conductors of our journals have received orders from the Government to submit to the Minister of Finance all articles treating of financial questions, and to publish none which are not approved of."

MR. REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

The following despatches have been received through Mr. Reuter's office:—

TRIESTE, Thursday, February 17.

The steamer just arrived brings news from Constantinople to the 12th instant. A message received from Jassy announces the entry of A. Couza into Bucharest. He has published an edict decreeing the union of the Principalities, with one national assembly for the two, which assembly is to hold its sittings at Fokschani. M. Musurus will probably be appointed representative of the Porte at the Paris Conference. Fresh dispatch of troops to the Danube is in prospect. Redifs are continually arriving here.

BELGRADE, Thursday, Feb. 17.

The Senate was yesterday reconstituted by Prince Milosch. It numbers at present four members of the ancient Senate and seven new members. The President of the Senate is M. Stewscha.

The President of the late Senate, M. Jankovich, and the former senator, M. Jerevich, have been accused of high treason and put in prison.

The late President of the Council, Markovich, has been exiled.

SWITZERLAND.—A despatch from the Swiss capital (February 15) reports awful electioneering riots at Lugano, in the canton of Tessino; clerical influence was worked somewhat too offensively, their men coming in from the country parts with white crosses displayed on their coats and hats. Fourteen wounded, one killed. The national party was triumphant.

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.—The *Journal de Constantinople* of the 9th inst. confirms the statement that the Porte has protested against the election of A. Couza, and appeals to the Conference of the Powers. Letters express doubts whether the Sultan will receive the Moldavian deputation. 15,000 Turkish troops are stationed along the banks of the Danube. The attitude of the Ruman population is resolute. Frequent conferences have taken place between Sir Henry Bulwer, Baron Prokesch, and the Porte.

SERVIA.—A despatch from Belgrade, dated the 11th instant, has been received at Vienna, announcing that Prince Milosch has proclaimed himself Hereditary Prince. M. Kagazinovich has been named provisionally Minister of Foreign Affairs; and M. Joannovich Minister of the Interior.

IONIAN ISLANDS.—On the 5th instant Mr. Gladstone went in state to the Ionian Assembly, and read to them the following reply returned by the Queen to their petition for annexation to Greece:—"Her Majesty has taken into her gracious consideration the prayer of the petition presented by the Legislative Assembly of the Ionian Islands, with reference to the interests of the islands themselves, of the States in their neighbourhood, and of the general peace. Having regard to these objects, her Majesty, invested as she is by the Treaty of Paris with the exclusive protectorate of the Ionian State, and constituted the sole organ of that State in the councils of Europe, can neither consent to abandon the obligations she has undertaken, nor can convey, nor permit, any application to any other Power in furtherance of any similar design. Her Majesty does not desire to impose new fetters on opinion; but she will enforce, wherever it is placed in her charge, the sacred duty of obedience to the laws. Her Majesty has adopted, on her part, the measures which she deems most conducive to the good of the Ionian people; and she awaits the enlightened co-operation of their Parliament.—V. R." Mr. Gladstone subsequently addressed the Assembly at great length, and recommended them to consider the reforms which he proposed to them under seven heads. A large majority of the members of the Ionian Parliament appear determined to refuse the discussion of the reforms proposed by Mr. Gladstone, and it is expected that, should the Parliament be dissolved, the present members will be re-elected. Prayers were offered up in the churches of Corfu for the success of the petition for annexation to Greece, and Anastasios, Bishop of Corfu, attended by his staff of Greek Papes, invoked a Divine blessing, through the mediation of St. Spiro, the patron saint of Corfu. The same was done at Cephalonia, where St. Gerasimus is the patron, and in the other Ionian islands.

VERA CRUZ.—According to accounts from Washington, the demands which the British and French Admirals have made of the Mexican Government at Vera Cruz are—That the English and French creditors of Mexico shall be paid the interest due to them; that compensation shall be paid to British and French subjects who have sustained injury in consequence of the prevailing anarchy; and that the old tariff of import duties shall be re-established.

CHILI AND PERU.—Chili remains in a very disturbed state, and the provinces are still under martial law. A number of the parties who were arrested in Santiago for sedition prior to the sailing of the steamer of 16th December have been sentenced to a fine of 1000 dollars each and three years' exile, while others less implicated have had to pay 800 dollars fine. —From Peru there are still very unsatisfactory reports of the state of the country, and the prospect of a general revolt against the present Government appears to increase.

HAYTI.—The revolution in Hayti has been completed by the overthrow and banishment of the Emperor Souleouque, who was abandoned by his troops at Port-au-Prince. He then consented to issue a proclamation in which he announced his abdication, and said, "I have too much friendship for my country to hesitate in sacrificing myself for the good of all." The discredited Emperor was then permitted by his victorious adversary, General Gefrard, to embark with his family and principal partisans on board the British steam-transport *Melbourne*, which has conveyed him to Jamaica. His exile will be soled by the enjoyment of wealth, if we may trust a report which asserts that he possesses more than £500,000, securely placed in European investments.

CENTRAL AMERICA.—Central American advices report that Sir William Gore Ouseley arrived at Punta de Icazo, with his wife and daughter, on board the *Vixen*, on the 20th of December. President Martinez, with all the officers of the Cabinet, having returned from Punta de Icazo to Leon on the 22nd of December, the official reception of the British Minister was soon decided, and it took place on the 26th. Sir William, in presenting his Queen's letter to General Martinez, delivered an address, in which the following passages occur:—"The interests of humanity and policy call for decided action on the part of civilised and commercial nations to defend this and neighbouring republics from the piratical attacks of lawless men, the effects of whose ruthless barbarism it is lamentable to witness. The acts of these misguided adventurers have excited just indignation in the breasts of the enlightened rulers of the most powerful maritime nations on both sides of the Atlantic, who have resolved that such enormities shall no longer be tolerated. All civilised nations have an interest in keeping uninterrupted the free passage so liberally granted by Nicaragua and the neighbouring States across the territories which Providence has placed under their independent and lawful sovereignty. It is for the advantage of all that the independence should be maintained, and that Nicaragua should become one of the great links between the two hemispheres. But no nation has a more direct interest in the security and neutrality of the transit than Great Britain. The Queen's dominions on the Atlantic bring her Majesty's subjects in closer contact with Central America than the inhabitants of any other maritime country; while her Majesty's valuable possessions in the Pacific, and the vast British interests in Asia, make it a duty, if not a necessity, for her Majesty's Government to secure the undisturbed passage across these territories." President Martinez answered the British Minister, assuring him of the good feelings that Nicaragua has always entertained towards Great Britain. He ended his reply by saying that he had no doubt this British mission would settle all pending questions in a manner quite satisfactory, not only to Nicaragua and all the Central American States, but also to the great nations of America and Europe. Immediately after the reception of the British Minister, Don Pedro Zeledon, the then Secretary of Foreign Relations, now a member of the new Senate, was appointed commissioner to negotiate with Sir William a treaty between Great Britain and Nicaragua.—On the 14th of December the Congress of Costa Rica, in extraordinary session, confirmed the contract to M. Bolly in the following terms:—"1. The Inter-Atlantic Convention celebrated between the Republics of Costa Rica and Nicaragua and MM. Felix Bolly and P. M. Milland and Co., of Paris, is approved of, but with the understanding that the responsibility to which Article 10 refers shall only take effect when the exterior attack or invasion is legal. [Note. The 10th Article referred to stipulates that Nicaragua and Costa Rica shall defend the transit in case of invasion. The amendment is designed to save responsibility in case of filibuster aggression.] 2. The present decree shall come into effect only when the Congress of the Republic of Nicaragua shall have ratified the convention."

HINDOO COTTAGES IN OUDE.—There are no windows of glass in the houses, and the interiors must be dark enough. The apertures which serve to admit air and light are closed by wooden shutters. Each cottage is surrounded by its own huddled inclosure, within which are the domestic offices, the women's cottage (if the proprietor has a large family), the granary, the storehouse, the cattle-sheds, and the mill for extracting mustard oil, which is in common use among the people—perhaps a private well. The thrashing-floor is frequently outside the village. The whole of the inclosed space is swept as clean as a Dutch parlour, the surface of the ground within being smoothed down till it is like a tile. The cottage roofs are covered with green creepers, pumpkins, and a coarse sort of melon.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

CHARLES PHILLIPS, ESQ.

CHARLES PHILLIPS was a native of Sligo, and the son of a gentleman who held an appointment in the Revenue Department. He graduated in Trinity College, and was the contemporary there of the present Bishop of Cork, and other eminent men, and was called to the Irish Bar in the year 1809. He threw himself into the existing politics of the day, and was one of the Liberal Protestant party who lent the influence of their genius and station to the Catholic claims for emancipation. He became a popular favourite, and contributed some fervid orations to the illustration of the great question of the time. He was also distinguished in his profession; and in several suits of a peculiar kind, not of frequent occurrence in Ireland, he stated cases, in speeches of surpassing effect upon juries, although some persons would now question the purity of the style, which then brought down heavy damages on defendants. It is impossible for even the most fastidious critic to deny that in these speeches there will be found, on perusal, passages of great eloquence, vigour, and tenderness. Some idea may be formed of the influence which Phillips's oratory exercised upon juries by a statement of this fact—one almost without a parallel at the Bar—that there is on record, in an Irish Court, affidavits made on a new-trial motion, in which the defendant, against whom the verdict passed, urges that so great was the fascination produced on the jury by the speech of one of the counsel (Mr. Phillips) that the jury were deprived of the calmness necessary for enabling them to discriminate, and they accordingly found an erroneous verdict. However, Mr. Phillips did not succeed as he deserved in Ireland, and he resolved to try his fortune at the English Bar, the eminent Mr. Burton (afterwards Judge Burton) comforting him with a prediction that his faculty of cross-examining would make his fortune whenever he was blessed with an opportunity of displaying it. To England, accordingly, Phillips went; and was admitted to the Bar by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple, the 9th of February, 1821. He soon after married a beautiful and amiable English wife, one whose excellence of nature and love for Phillips made his home ever the abode of happiness and peace. The practice most accessible to the young aspirant to business, which promised soon to realise an income, was to be found in the Criminal Courts, and thereat once, but not without difficulty, soon placed himself foremost in the business which he sought. The opinion of Mr. Justice Burton was strictly verified by the fact of Phillips soon being acknowledged as one of the most able cross-examiners in criminal cases that ever appeared at the English Bar. A large income, earned by tremendous labour, was the reward of his exertions. No constitution, however naturally strong, could have much longer endured the wear and tear; and, in order to relieve him from this drudgery, Lord Brougham—who honoured Phillips with a most intimate friendship, which Phillips repaid with the most devoted admiration and attachment—was, on the introduction of the Bankruptcy Act, enabled to obtain an office for Mr. Phillips; and, accordingly, Phillips became Judge of the Liverpool Bankruptcy Court. The death of his son, towards whom he was attached with an affection so great as to be scarcely conceived, so affected Mr. Phillips's spirits and health that he found Liverpool unendurable as a residence; and after some time an opportunity was afforded to him of exchanging his Bankruptcy Commissionership for a similar office with less emolument in the London Insolvent Court, which he held until the period of his death, and the duties of which he discharged with an industry, efficiency, and, above all, humanity which reflected honour on him. In his habits Mr. Phillips was frank, genial, and thoroughly good-natured; his memory was most retentive, and his mind well stored with recollections of the Bar, both of Ireland and England. With the leaders of each body he was always most familiar and liked. His conversation was ever agreeable and instructive, and marked by refined wit or irresistible humour, to which latter gift his practical knowledge of human nature gave a piquancy which could only be appreciated by those who knew the man. Phillips was in early life the favourite of the great orator-lawyer and wit of Ireland, Curran; and has, amongst other literary productions, written a "Life of Curran," a most entertaining and extremely popular piece of biography. Mr. Phillips died at his house, 39, Gordon-square, on the 1st instant. He has left a widow and three children—a son and two daughters. His son is an officer in India, and one of his daughters is married. Humanity and benevolence were the strong characteristics of Charles Phillips's gentle and intellectual nature. The leisure hours of his latter years were devoted to the advocacy of the abolition of the punishment of death. His able pamphlet on the subject has had wide circulation and success.

C. B. HANDYSIDE, ESQ.

CHARLES BAIRD HANDYSIDE, Esq., late a surgeon H.E.I.C.S., whose death, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, occurred on the 2nd instant, had been in active duty in India for a lengthened period. In the earlier part of his career he for many years held the medical charge of the hill station at Simla, where he was much loved and respected both by the European and native inhabitants. Subsequently he joined the 3rd Irregular Cavalry, and with it served throughout the Sutlej campaign, under his friend Colonel Tait. On promotion he was removed to the charge of the 1st Light Cavalry, and thus was present during the whole of the Punjab war; and he proceeded with General Gilbert in his advance on Peshawar. For these services he received various medals and clasps, besides being selected by the Government for the charge of the medical store magazine for Upper India, which appointment he held till his retirement. He left the service of the Company nearly ten years ago, and fixed his residence chiefly in Scotland, his native country, whether his widow conveyed his remains from Boulogne (where he went for change of air, and where he died), for interment in the family vault at Edinburgh; they were there deposited on the 12th instant. Mr. Handyside was deservedly esteemed, and his loss is deeply regretted by all who knew him.

THE DUCHESS OF LEINSTER expired on Tuesday morning, at Carton House, near Dublin, in the sixty-sixth year of her age. The deceased was third daughter of the third Earl of Harrington, and married the present Duke in 1818.

LADY FORBES.—The death of this excellent lady took place on Monday, at Brighton. Lady Forbes was the daughter of the Marquis of Lothian, and was married to the Rev. Graafield Forbes, of Broughton Rectory, Kettering.

THE DEATH OF MR. ALEXANDER COWAN, the father of the member for Edinburgh (Mr. C. Cowan), took place on Monday. The benevolence of the deceased was remarkable. Not long before his death he contributed, in the most unobtrusive manner, £4000 to the infirmary; and on two former occasions he presented the managers with two sums, each of £2000. Mr. Cowan had attained the patriarchal age of eighty-four.

LIEUT.-GENERAL JAMES CLAUD BOURCHIER, Colonel of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, died on Saturday. He was in the seventy-ninth year of his age. He entered the service in 1797.

DEATH OF PRESCOTT, THE HISTORIAN.—Mr. W. H. Prescott, the eminent historian, died on the 28th of January, after a brief illness caused by an attack of apoplexy. He was sixty-two years old. [We intend to give next week a Portrait of Mr. Prescott, from a photograph taken a few months before his death—the only portrait for which he had sat of late years.]

DEATH OF THE MARQUIS OF BRISTOL.—The venerable Marquis was in the enjoyment of his usual health up to Saturday last, when he was attacked with gout in the stomach, the symptoms increasing in intensity up to the time of his death. He died at half-past two on Tuesday afternoon, at his house in St. James's-square.

The latest advices from New York announce the death of Mr. WILLIAM CRANCH BOND, an eminent American astronomer, on the 28th ult.

WILL.—The will and nine codicils of Sir James Musgrave, Bart., late of Barnsley Park, Gloucester, was proved in London on the 8th of February, 1859, by the Rev. Sir William Augustus Musgrave, Bart., the brother, and the Rev. George Ernest Hounan, the executors. The personality sworn was under £40,000. The landed estates descend to the brother, the present Baronet—his heirs always to bear the surname and arms of Musgrave; he has bequeathed several annuities and legacies. The residue of his personal estate he leaves to his nephew, Philip Wykeham, Esq.; and his three nieces, daughters of the late Richard Musgrave, Esq.—had power of disposition over the residue of the estate, under the will of the late Sir Thomas Musgrave, which he has directed to be given to his said nieces. The will is of great length, nearly 200 folios, and is dated the 22nd of July, 1842; and the three last codicils are all dated on one day, the 19th of May, 1858. He died on the 6th of December, 1858.—The will of Miss Mary Dickson, formerly of Clapham-common, but late of Tunbridge Wells, was annexed to letters of administration, and administered to by William Henry Dickson, Esq., the brother, there being no executor or residuary legatee appointed. The personality was sworn under £14,000. All money was left to the brother. There are many specific bequests; also legacies to the following societies:—Church Missionary Society, £100; Irish Church Missions, £100; Pastoral Aid Society, £200; City Missions, £50; Turkish Aid Mission, £100; Malta College, £100; Training Mission, £100; Spanish Evangelisation Society, £50. She leaves her clothes to the Society for Clothing Poor Pious Clergymen. The will, which is very short, and written on two half sheets of small note paper stitched together, was made at Juniper Hall, Dorking, dated the 2nd of February, 1858. She died on the 11th of September, 1858, at Brighton.

According to the reports of the Inspectors of Factories, just issued, there were in six months, ending last October 1852 accidents in factories arising from machinery, and 84 not arising from machinery. The number of persons killed by machinery was 31, and 19 other deaths took place not from machinery.



MISS WYNDHAM AS OLINSKA, IN THE BURLESQUE OF "MAZEPPA," AT THE OLYMPIC THEATRE.

MISS WYNDHAM.

We have the pleasure of presenting our readers with a Portrait of Miss Wyndham, in her popular character of *Olinska*, in the successful burlesque of "Mazeppa," still running, and likely to run, at the Olympic Theatre.

Miss Wyndham is deservedly a favourite with the public, and her position in the profession is daily becoming more assured. As an actress her merits are considerable. Her conception of a character is quick and correct; her development of it always marked by intelligence, discrimination, and good taste. She always dresses her part with singular propriety—an excellence which we wish was a little more common. She "speaks the speech," too, as it is set down for her, never indulging in what is technically termed "gag." Her elocution is graceful, and her action subdued but expressive. We believe, indeed, that her full powers have never yet been called into requisition, and that, admirable as all she has done has proved, she is capable of better things.

Miss Wyndham is still very young; but we will not be tempted into the rudeness of inquiring too closely into the date of her baptismal certificate. She has, at all events, we will hope, a long and prosperous career before her. For the line of characters just relinquished by Mrs. Stirling, her ladylike manners, prepossessing personal appearance, and great talents seem peculiarly to fit her.

Our readers will doubtless remember that she made her debut at the Lyceum, during the brilliant reign of that Queen of manageresses Madame Vestris. In the light comedies and sparkling extravaganzas then the staple of the Lyceum fare she at once made a reputation, which followed her to the Adelphi, where she was

deservedly popular. Her engagement at the Olympic, however, placed her in her true sphere, which is, as we have already hinted, genteel comedy and lively burlesque.

Miss Wyndham is the daughter, we believe, of the late excellent artist C. F. Turner. She is married, her husband being Mr. Compton, the son of the late Capt. Compton, R.N.

EASTERN DISPENSARY, LEMAN-STREET, GOODMAN'S FIELDS.

THIS charity was instituted in August, 1782, from which time (a period of seventy-five years) it has been silently, yet efficiently, carrying out the intentions of its benevolent founders—dispensing gratuitously the benefits of medical and surgical relief to the poor of a very extensive and populous district, including a considerable portion of the city of London.

Within this circuit persons, on the recommendation of a governor, receive medical and surgical advice. Poor married women are attended at home by a midwife; and those patients who may be unable to walk to the dispensary are visited at their own habitations. The comforts of the poor man's home are thus maintained undisturbed during a period of trial, and the independence of the honest labourer preserved from the reproach of parochial assistance.

For a long period great inconvenience has arisen from the premises now occupied in Great Alie-street being very incommensurate, and inadequate to the purposes of the charity; and the committee and many of the governors felt that it was desirable, with a view to remedy these evils, to obtain additional support from the public, in order to place the institution in a more prominent position, which object was at last attained by the purchase of a site in the new part of Leman-street from her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests, upon which a building has been erected calculated in every respect to meet all the existing requirements, and affording ample space for the admission of a large additional number of patients.

"It must be obvious (say the committee) that the purchase of the ground in question, and the erection of the buildings, have occasioned a heavy draft on the resources of the institution." To repair the financial defalcation thus created, and provide the means for dispensing more widely the benefits of this most interesting charity, the committee appeal to the liberality of their friends resident and interested in the localities situated within the sphere of its healing influences. They, moreover, ask the public generally to lend their assistance in promoting this important work; "for (say the committee), since social and other causes have tended of late to cast the lot of the working and more indigent classes chiefly in the eastern district of the metropolis, persons in easy circumstances, who are benefited by, and derive their wealth from, the labours of such classes, are not, though resident elsewhere, exempt from the claims their necessities impose."

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

FRIZLEY HOUSE, KENT.

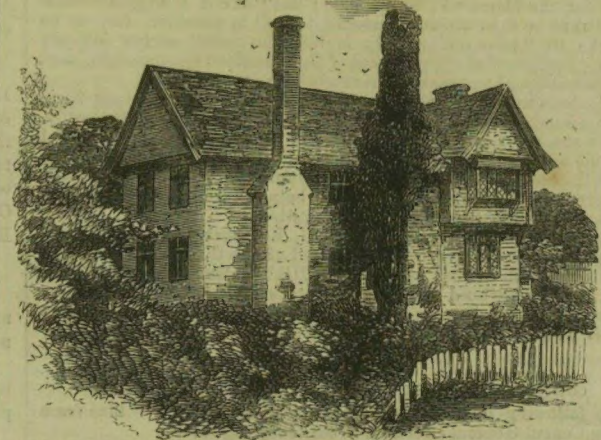
THERE are scattered throughout the country many buildings once of great importance, the precise history of which, owing to the anomalous uses to which they have been put, has been forgotten, or it is handed down by traditions becoming every day more vague as the old buildings crumble away, or as they are concealed by the innovations and improvements of this utilitarian age.

The traveller in Kent, fresh from his porings over "Hasted," or with "Dearn" in hand, would in his rambles through the Weald to Cranbrook first find out, and finding out, Cranbrook Church; he would then ask (among other places of note) for Frizley House and its chalybeate waters. Frizley is now occupied by Mr. Robert Collins as a farmhouse "newly improved," and unless its antique gable and its ivy clusterings were to meet the eye of the traveller he would pass it by. Our Engraving of the structure, as it is at present, is from a photograph by Mr. Clark, of Cranbrook; and we are, through the kindness of Mr. William Tarbutt, the local historian of Cranbrook, enabled to lay before our readers the following outline of its history:—

Frizley House (with the adjoining land) was anciently the property of the monks of Battle Abbey. On the dissolution of that institution it vested in the Crown, and about the thirty-first year of Henry VIII. was purchased by Thomas Wilsford, Esq., who then resided at Hartridge, another interesting mansion in the immediate neighbourhood. The arms of the Wilsfords adorn Cranbrook Church.

A descendant of Thomas Wilsford sold Frizley to Mr. Hovendon (a name which we believe has been corrupted to Evernden and not yet extinct in Cranbrook), one of the "grey coat" squires of Kent; which family resided here for upwards of a hundred years, living, as we are informed, "after the style of the wealthy manufacturers of the seventeenth century." It is believed that a member of this

family was a divine, distinguished by having been Chaplain to Archbishop Parker, and Prebend of the Cathedral Church of Canterbury. The mansion of Frizley passed from the Hovendons by sale or marriage, in the early part of the eighteenth century, to the



FRIZLEY COTTAGE, NEAR CRANBROOK, KENT.

"Childrens" of Tonbridge, from whom it was hired by the parish officers of Cranbrook as a workhouse, in 1780, and was used as such for upwards of twenty years. It is left for the present or some future historian of Cranbrook to gather and put on record the very many interesting archaeological details and historic associations which belong to this now quiet and homely farmhouse.

THE HOTEL DE LA VILLE, FLORENCE.

THEIR Majesties the King and Queen of Prussia arrived in Florence towards the close of last year for a short sojourn in this city of arts and learning. The German papers dwell with considerable pride on the crowd which gathered round the cortège as the Royal party alighted at the hotel prepared for them, regarding it as the evidence of a particular respect in the breast of the Florentines for the person of the King; though it is not, perhaps, too much to assume that any individual arriving in that ancient city with a suite of seventy-five persons and nineteen carriages would command a decided demonstration of popular interest. This much, however, is certain—the King of Prussia's highly cultivated tastes must have found congenial nutriment in the galleries and libraries of Florence.



THE HOTEL DE LA VILLE, FLORENCE.

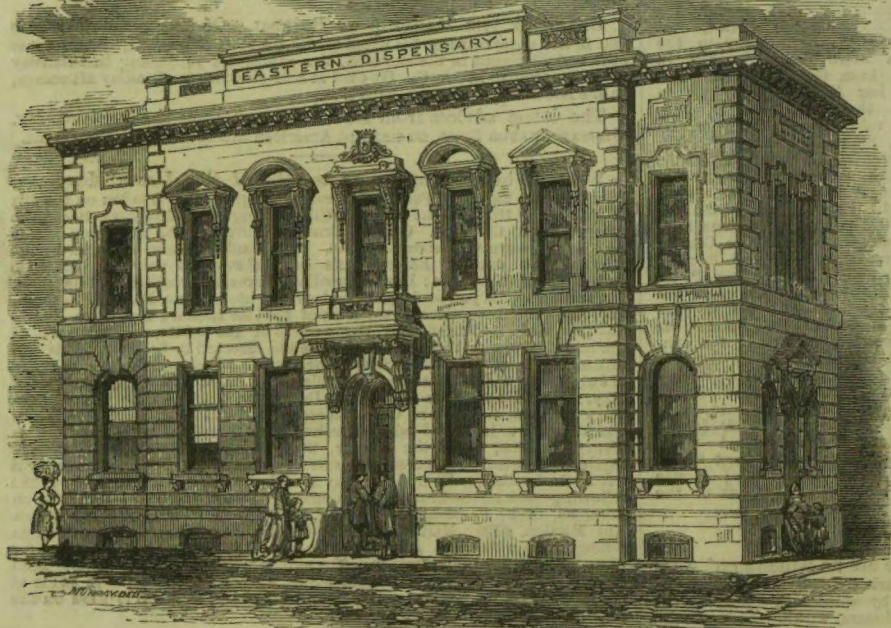
The very house, too, in which he was located, the Hotel de la Ville, extending to the fine quay on the Arno as far almost as the Cascine, must have added greatly to the enjoyment of one accustomed to the scenery and climate of Berlin. The apartments command from their windows and balconies fine views of the river and many-bridged city, with the convent-crowned heights.

CROMLECH NEAR BATH.

FOR the last one hundred and twenty years the only index to mark the junction of the three counties of Gloucester, Somerset, and Wilts, on Bannerdown, near Bath, by the side of the turnpike road from Bath to Colerne, consisted of three stones of the dimensions ordinarily used in common field lands; the inscriptions on them were nearly effaced. Under these circumstances it was thought desirable by some of the neighbouring gentry that the spot should be more conspicuously marked, and after much deliberation it was resolved that a cromlech should be erected over the old stones. That resolution has now been carried into effect by the erection of three large, rude stones, measuring from nine to twelve feet in height, and weighing from four to five tons each (one in each county), and the placing of a fourth stone of a similar size on the top, as shown in the accompanying Engraving.

The cost was defrayed by the neighbouring gentry and magistrates, headed by a public-spirited donation from Mr. Serjeant Wrangham, of "The Rocks."

It may be interesting to archaeologists and others to mention that, on slightly disturbing the soil to give the ends of the upright stones a firm footing, three human skeletons were discovered within the county of Gloucester; and a coin of James II., dated July, 1687, was found near them.



THE EASTERN DISPENSARY IN LEMAN-STREET, GOODMAN'S FIELDS.



CROMLECH RECENTLY RAISED TO MARK THE JUNCTION OF THE THREE COUNTIES OF GLOUCESTER, SOMERSET, AND WILTS.

MISS LOUISA PYNE.

OUR young English prima donna is a remarkable illustration of the fact that the highest talent in the arts, especially in music, is generally precocious. Miss Louisa Pyne is the daughter of a respected member of the musical profession, a circumstance which probably turned the bent of her genius in that direction. She was born in London, in the year 1835, and is now consequently in her twenty-fourth year. At five years of age she surprised her family and friends by her musical gifts, which were carefully cultivated by an excellent education, and she made a successful debut at a concert before she had completed her tenth year. Happening to be at Boulogne with her family in 1849, she made her first public essay in opera, and made such an impression in the "Sonnambula" that she immediately received offers of engagement in London. She appeared successively at the Princess', the Haymarket, Drury Lane, Her Majesty's Theatre, the concerts of the Philharmonic Society, and all the principal concerts of the time, and was repeatedly commanded to perform before her Majesty. In short, our young artist rose at once to the highest honours of her profession.

In 1854 Miss Louisa Pyne went to America, where she remained about three years. In concert with Mr. Harrison she formed an English Opera Company, with whom she made the tour of the United States, meeting at all the principal cities with a degree of success never equalled, except, perhaps, by Jenny Lind. In 1857 she returned to England; and in September that year the Lyceum Theatre was opened for English opera by "the Pyne and Harrison Company." The progress of this spirited enterprise has been chronicled in our pages. Suffice it to say, that, after a brilliant and prosperous course, both in London and the provinces, the company removed their head-quarters, first to Drury Lane, and next to the splendid new theatre in Covent-garden, in which house their performances are now carried on with an éclat, we may safely say, which no previous English Opera Company has ever achieved, and, we trust, with solid and permanent benefit to our national musical stage.

To describe an artist so well known to and so much admired by the public would at this time be superfluous. As a singer she has no superior. Her voice, style, execution, expression—all are faultless, and all are charming. She is, moreover, an excellent actress, combining intelligence, grace, and vivacity with tenderness and feeling. She has beauty, too, of the most pleasing and attractive kind. And, above all, her talents and charms are enhanced by a most amiable and estimable character, which has gained the regard and affection of all who know her.

THE METROPOLITAN MAIN DRAINAGE.

THE main drainage of London, and the interception of its sewage from the River Thames, probably one of the largest and most intricate engineering works of the present day, is at last commenced.

After ten years of rival schemes, rival estimates, and rival formulae, Parliamentary committees, blue-books, and counter reports; after warm debates between successive Commissioners of Sewers, followed by those of the Metropolitan Board of Works, the First

Commissioner of her Majesty's Works, and Parliament itself, the plan is finally settled, and the mighty work begun. We are, perhaps, not a little indebted to Old Father Thames having last summer so loudly remonstrated against our tardiness in

cleansing his bosom, and having threatened us with some sore disease if we longer continued to pollute him, for the fact of the spade, the shovel, and the pick having at last taken the place of pens, ink, and debate.

The scheme finally adopted by the Metropolitan Board of Works, and in course of construction, was designed by their engineer, Mr. J. W. Bazalgette, in the years 1853 and 54; and, although there have been numerous rival plans, it has since that period held its ground, and received the approval and support of Mr. Robert Stephenson, Sir W. Cubitt, Messrs. Bidder, Hawksley, Hawkshaw, and other eminent engineers.

It is designed not only to purify the River Thames by intercepting the London sewage at various points, and conveying it through circular tunnels at different levels to a point twelve miles below London-bridge, whence it will be diluted and removed another twelve miles by the ebbing tide; but it also aims at the improvement of the internal drainage of the metropolis and the abolition of the open and the tide-locked sewers.

It is expected to take five years from the present time to complete all the works, and their cost is estimated at £3,000,000.

To illustrate further the extent of this gigantic work we may mention that about two hundred and fifty millions of bricks will be used in its construction, and the earth-works to be removed will be not less than three millions of tons.

It was in August last that the Legislature withdrew the veto of the First Commissioner of her Majesty's Works, and for the first time gave to the Metropolitan Board of Works powers to determine upon and raise the money for the execution of the main drainage; and it is greatly to the credit of that body that the confidence of Parliament in so important a subject should have been reposed in them; and that, in spite of the opposition and the difficulties which beset their path, they industriously considered and mastered this vexed and perplexing question, and before the close of that year they had finally agreed upon their plan, completed their drawings and specifications, and let their first contract.

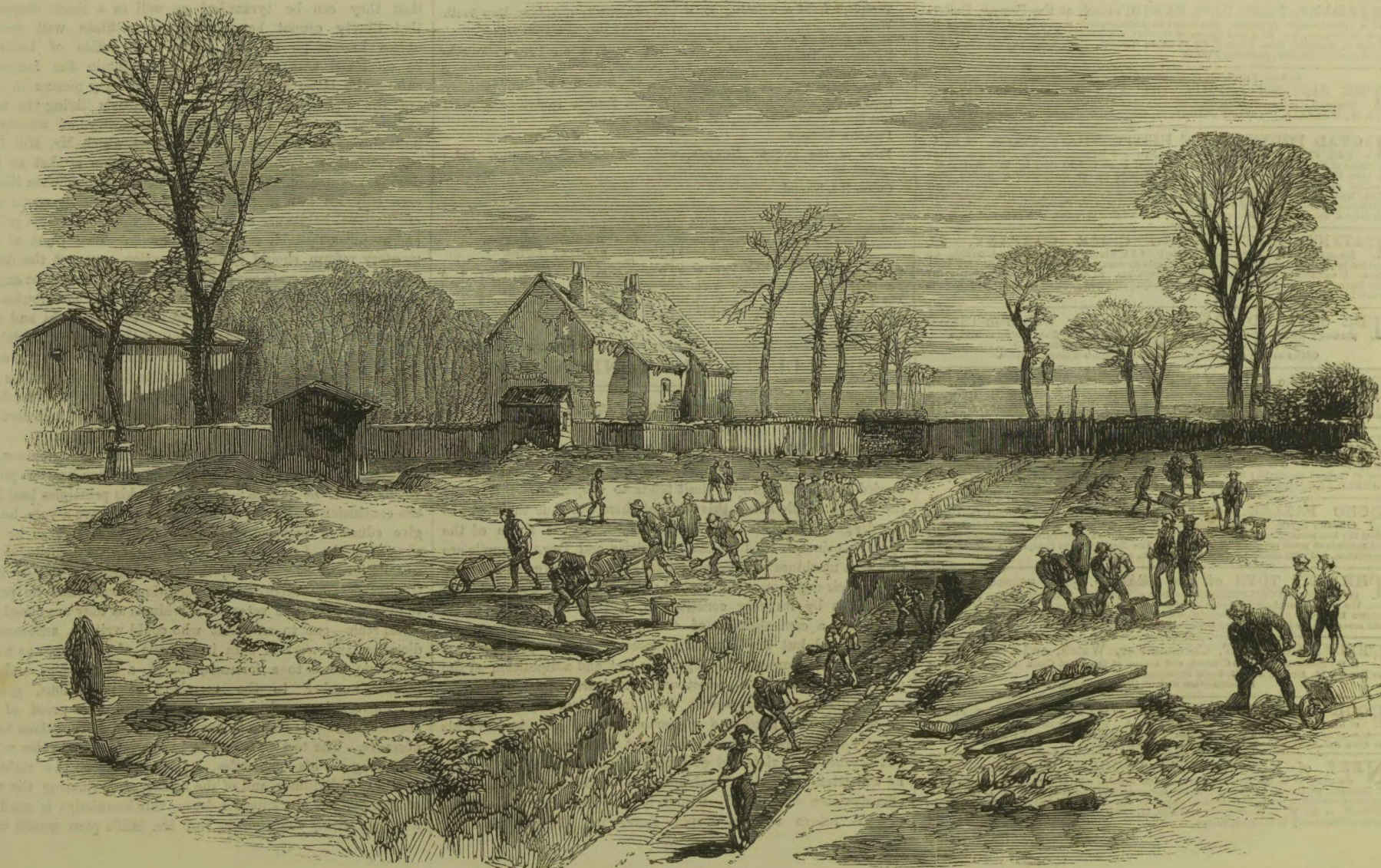
This contract is taken by Mr. William Moxon, of Dover, and the works now in progress are under the immediate direction of Mr. Edmund Cooper, the resident engineer. They extend from Hampstead to the River Lea, being a length of about eight miles. A portion of this main sewer, which passes under Sir George Duckett's canal, was constructed in 1854, the canal being at that time emptied for repairs, and thus the then Commissioners by their foresight five years ago, have saved the stoppage of that important navigation and the heavy cost consequent thereon.

The works, which appear to be progressing rapidly, were commenced on the 31st of January last, and, although no formal ceremony was observed at the opening, the chairman and several members of the board, and their principal officers, were present on the occasion.

It is expected that the drawings for the high level sewer on the south side of the Thames will be ready for contract by the end of this month; and that in the course of the coming summer this drainage scheme—of a magnitude unknown, at least in modern ages—will have become a work of general interest to ourselves and to the numerous foreigners who may visit our shores.



MISS LOUISA PYNE.



COMMENCEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN HIGH-LEVEL SEWER, NEAR THE VICTORIA PARK.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Feb. 20.—Septuagesima Sunday.
 MONDAY, 21.—The Russell Ministry resigned, 1852.
 TUESDAY, 22.—Resignation of Lord Palmerston, 1853.
 WEDNESDAY, 23.—Cato-street conspirators arrested, 1820.
 THURSDAY, 24.—Revolution in Paris, 1848. Moon's last quarter, 2h. 21m.
 FRIDAY, 25.—St. Matthias. [p.m.]
 SATURDAY, 26.—Thomas Moore died, 1852.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 26, 1859.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 1	4 30	4 39	4 58	5 15	5 33	5 51
6 9	6 28	6 37	6 56	7 13	7 31	7 49
8 17	8 36	8 45	9 04	9 21	9 39	9 57

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.—Under the management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON.—Last Four Weeks of the English Opera Season, and of "Satanella," "The Rose of Castille," and the successful Pantomime—Total abolition of all boxkeepers' fees and booking charges. Monday, 21st, Wednesday, 23rd, and Saturday, 26th, THE ROSE OF CASTILLE; Messrs. Weiss, G. Honey, St. Albyn, H. Corri, and W. Harrison; Miss Susan Pyne, Morell, and Louisa Pyne. Tuesday, 22nd, Thursday, 24th, and Friday, 25th, SATANELLA; Messrs. Weiss, G. Honey, St. Albyn, H. Corri, and W. Harrison; Miss Rebecca Isaacs, Susan Pyne, Mortimer, and Miss Louisa Pyne. Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon. To conclude with the popular Pantomime, LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD; Messrs. W. H. Payne, H. Payne, F. Payne, Barnes; Miss Clara Morgan, Madles. Morlauchi and Pasquale. Doors open at Half-past Six, commence at Seven. Private Boxes, 1s. to 43s.; Stalls, 7s.; Dress Circle, 5s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 3s. and 2s.; Pit, 2s. 6d.; Amphitheatre, 1s.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—Monday, February 21, and during the week, AN UNEQUAL MATCH and the Pantomime of UNDISCOVERED, both of which can only be performed a few nights longer. In the Comedy Miss Amy Sedgwick, Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Compton, Mr. Chippendale, Mr. W. Farren, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Clark, Mrs. B. White, and Mrs. Fitzwilliam will appear; and in the Pantomime, Louise Leclercq, Fanny Wright, Arthur Leclercq, Charles Leclercq, and Madms. Leclercq.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—FAREWELL SEASON of Mr. CHARLES KEAN as MANAGER.—Monday, HAMLET; Tuesday, A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM; Wednesday, LOUIS XI.; Thursday, MACBETH; Friday, A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM; Saturday, THE COBURN BROTHERS; and the PANTOMIME Every Evening.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Lessee, Mr. W. COOKE.—Monday and During the Week, Sir Walter Scott's KENILWORTH, with SCENES IN THE CIRCLE, and HARLEQUIN BARON MUNCHAUSEN and his COUSIN COB. Dress Circle, 4s.; Boxes, 3s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.; Upper Dittos, 6d. Stage Manager, Mr. B. Phillips.

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE.—On MONDAY and during the week the performance will commence with the new Drama called THE LOST DIAMOND; to be followed by THE MANCHESTER MARRIAGE. To conclude with the Pantomime of QUEEN ANNE'S FARTHING.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter Hall.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—FRIDAY NEXT, FEBRUARY 25, Handel's SOLOMON. Principal Vocalists: Madame Catherine Hayes, Miss Dolby, Madame Weiss, Mr. Montem Smith, and Mr. Thomas. Tickets, 2s., 5s., and 10s. 6d. each, at the Society's Office, 6, in Exeter Hall.

MUSICAL UNION SOIREES, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—TUESDAYS, MARCH 8 and 22, and APRIL 5. Subscription, One Guinea. Subscribers of 1858 wishing to retain their reserved places are requested to notify the same at their earliest convenience. Parties of four can secure a Sofa and Front Places in the Balcony may also be obtained for the series. The Records of 1858 have been sent to the members of the Musical Union. For further particulars, and plan of the hall, inquire of Cramer and Co.; Chappell and Co.; Olivier, Bond-street; and by letter addressed to J. ELLA, Director.

MOZART.—Signor PIATTI and M. SAINTON at the MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—On Monday Evening next, February 21st, the programme will be devoted to a Selection from the Chamber and Operatic Music, Vocal and Instrumental, of Mozart. Vocalists—Miss Stabach, Miss Palmer, Mr. Wilbye Cooper, and Mr. Santley. Instrumentalists—M. Sainton, Herr Ries, Mr. Doyle, Herr Schreurs, and Signor Piatti. Conductor—M. Benedict. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Reserved Seats (Balcony), 2s.; Unreserved Seats, 1s.—at the Hall, 28, Piccadilly; Keith, Froese, and Co.'s; Cramer and Co.'s; Hammond's; and Chappell and Co.'s, 60, New Bond-street.

A GRAND CONCERT in aid of the funds of the MILLINERS' and DRESSMAKERS' PROVIDENT and BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, under the immediate patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN, will be given at the HANOVER SQUARE ROOMS, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 22, to commence at Eight o'clock precisely. Vocalists: Madame Anna Bishop, Miss Manning, Miss Messent, Miss Horder (pupil of Mr. Howard Glover), and Miss Dolby; Mr. Wilbye Cooper, Mr. Depret, and Signor Belletti. The members of the ORPHEUS GLEE UNION will sing some of their most admired glees, part songs, &c. Instrumentalists: Pianoforte, Mr. Harold Thomas; Harp, Mr. Frederick Chatterton; Harmonium, M. Engel; Violin, Herr van Heddeghem; Contralto, Mr. Lindsay Sloper. Reserved Seats, 7s. each; Single Tickets, 3s. 6d. To be had of the Members of the Committee; and R. W. Olivier, 19, Old Bond-street, Piccadilly. W. Mr. W. Shuter, Hon. Sec.

BARNUM.—TWO ALTERNATE SATURDAYS, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, FEB. 26 and MARCH 12. The continued application for Tickets to Mr. BARNUM'S Entertainment on "MONEY-MAKING and HUMBUG" compels the announcement of the above arrangement. Open at Seven, commence at Eight. Carriages a Quarter to Ten. Stalls, 3s.; Balcony, 2s.; Body of Hall and Gallery, 1s. Places secured without extra charge at Chappell's, Mitchell's, Cramer and Beale's, Jullien's, Keith's, 48, Chesapeake, and the Hall.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S CHINA is Open Every Evening (including Saturday) at Eight; and Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Afternoons at Three o'clock. Stalls, numbered and reserved, which can be taken in advance from the plan at the EGYPTIAN HALL, every day, from Eleven to Five, without any extra charge, 2s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

MR. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL at the ST. JAMES'S HALL Every Night (Saturday excepted), in their Comic and Musical PATCHWORK, the most brilliant and varied Entertainment of the day. The wonderful "Living Photograph" of Mr. Sims Reeves at each representation. Morning Performances on Tuesdays and Saturdays at Three. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Commence at Eight.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, at the Bazaar, Baker-street.—New Addition. The Count de Montalembert, from a photograph by Mauld and Polyblank; the King and Queen of Greece; the King and Queen of Hanover; the Kings of England, from Richard III. to Queen Victoria. Admission, 1s.; extra room, 6d. Open from 11 till dusk, and from 7 till 10.

SIXTH YEAR OF THE PRESENT ENTERTAINMENT.
THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE, in their Original Entertainment, entitled SKETCHES FROM NATURE, will appear at WEDNESBURY, Feb. 21; WALSALL, 22; STOURBRIDGE, 23; KIDDERMINSTER, 24; WORCESTER, 25.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Patron, H.R.H. THE PRINCE CONSORT.—Entirely New and Historical Lecture, illustrating the Beauties of Gay's BEGGAR'S OPERA. The vocal gems will be sung by Miss Roden, Mr. Lennox Horne, and Mr. Thorpe Peed. Every Evening except Wednesday at Eight; Wednesdays at Three o'clock. Important Novelty—The Italian Salamander, Signor Buono Core, Walking the mile of Florence. Dissolving Views of Don Quixote. Lectures on Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, the Atlas Chandeliers, Modern Photography, Light, Music, &c. Madrigals, &c., by the St. George's Choir. Managing Director, R. L. LONGBOTTOM, Esq.

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NEXT of KIN.—LETITIA BROOKE, Deceased.—Parties claiming to be the Next of Kin to Letitia Brooke, wife of Robert Brooke, formerly of Margate, gentleman, deceased (before her marriage Letitia Harding, spinster), are requested to send in particulars of their claims to Messrs. Brooke and Matens, of Margate, solicitors; or Mr. W. H. E. Duncan, of No. 35, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London, who can inform them of something to their advantage.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for Week ending Saturday, Feb. 26:—Monday, open at Nine; Tuesday to Friday, open at Ten. Admission, One Shilling; Children under Twelve, Sixpence. Saturday, open at Ten, Twelfth Winter Concert at Half-past Two. Admission, Half-a-Crown; Children, One Shilling. Sunday, open at Half-past One to Shareholders gratuitously by tickets. Illustrated Lectures and Band performances daily. The Crystal Palace Art-Union Works on view in the Sheffield Court, Subscription One Guinea.

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CHOICE FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS.—BUTLER and McCULLOCH'S Spring Catalogue is now ready, and may be had free and post-paid on application.—Dr. Lindley, in the "Gardener's Chronicle" of the 5th inst., makes the following remarks:—"Butler and McCulloch's (Covent-garden Market) Spring Catalogue of Choice Flower, Fruit, Tree, and Vegetable Seeds. This list fills eighty-four closely-printed 8vo pages, and is remarkably well got up. It appears that the correspondent in Sardinia who formerly supplied one of the great London Houses with seeds raised in that warm part of Europe has now transferred what he owes to Messrs. Butler and McCulloch. Let us add that it yields to no trade-list in the abundance of its materials or the excellence of its arrangements."

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1859.

THERE is, doubtless, an evil to be dreaded in the excess of Centralism in the government of any people, for Centralisation carried beyond its proper limit tends to despotism. But, while the British people admit this fact, let them not shut their eyes to the dangers that threaten the country from the abuse of the opposite principle of Localism. Vestries and Town Councils are excellent machines of government for such affairs as come properly under their cognisance and control; but the High Court of Parliament is by its very constitution, and by the nature of its functions, a centralisation of the power of the whole people, not for local but for imperial purposes. At the present time there seems a tendency to forget this fact, and a disposition on the part of constituencies to select some local tradesman, merchant, or manufacturer, to represent them in Parliament, not because he is wise, and good, and statesmanlike, and able to serve his country in the great arena of the freest Parliament in the world, but because he is rich and well known among them, or because he will attend to their "local interests." The most glaring and offensive case of the kind—though it is but one of many—is that of the return of Mr. Orrell Lever for Galway, and his

unblushing and, politically, most immoral declaration that he will oppose any Government who opposes the conversion of Galway into a packet-station, and that he will support any Government who will support him in this particular project. A candidate for Little Poddington might, with exactly as good a reason, *quoad* Little Poddington, assert that to him a new pump in the market-place of that respectable, and not altogether mythological, village is far more important than any general considerations of the domestic or foreign policy of a great nation. "What do I care for our Indian Empire?" he might exclaim, "or for the French alliance? or for the state of Italy? or for the amendment of the law? Nay, what do I care for the Ministers who may or may not support the largest and wisest measures upon these and similar subjects? What is it to me whether they stand or fall? I care for the pump of Little Poddington, and for that alone!" We are far from asserting that steam communication between Galway and the coast of North America is not a matter of some importance to Galway; but, as compared with the general interests of the British Empire, upon which any duly elected member of the British Legislature may possibly have to give the casting vote, the pump of Poddington and the steam-ships of the Lever line are equally insignificant. There is more talk in our day of reforming Parliament than of reforming the constituencies. But true Reform is in this respect something like Charity. To be good for anything it should begin at home. It is useless to expect that corrupt constituencies will ever, or can ever, return pure Parliaments. Petty shopkeepers, who care everything for the shop and nothing for the nation—venal, unprincipled "freemen" (though it is a mockery of the term to apply it to people who will sell their votes for £10 if they can get so much—for ten shillings, if no more can be wrung from a candidate, or who will, as a last resource of knavery, accept a pot of beer for their suffrage rather than have nothing at all—may swell by their voices the clamour for Reform, but would do far better service to their country than any mere Reform Bill is likely to do if they would wash their hands of filthy corruption, and recognise public virtue.

Virtually, Mr. Lever has bribed Galway, and virtually Galway is as corrupt and as much a traitor to the general interests of the empire as if the bribe had been paid down in golden sovereigns. The people of that place have but done in their aggregate capacity what Lord Camelford did individually in the days before Reform. What right has such a constituency to complain of any act of misgovernment? They have not only sold their birthright, but been false to a public trust; and, if they do not get "the mess of pottage" which they expect, there will be little sorrow for their disappointment beyond the narrow limits of the town and neighbourhood of Galway.

MEN of high political and literary standing do not yet sufficiently appreciate the influence of the press, and rarely use it at an appropriate time and in an appropriate manner. They live in an atmosphere of their own, and fear to soil themselves by stepping into the common arena, and administering to the wants of the hour. Mr. John Stuart Mill, celebrated as a logician and a political economist, is an exception to the rule. He has just published two works, both bearing on Reform, one being an essay "On Liberty," and the other "Thoughts on Parliamentary Reform," which remind us, for their appropriateness and utility, of Locke's essays and letters on "Toleration." Both contain many views from which we dissent; but both, conceived in the same spirit, and tending to the same end, may be described as a word, well timed and emphatically spoken, in favour of moderation in enforcing political views. Mr. Mill takes a wide range; and, borrowing instruction from the United States, where the Government is in the hands of the people, teaches us, by several examples, that they can be tyrannical as well as a single despot, and that liberty cannot be secured, nor a State well governed, unless knowledge of the rights and duties of individuals be combined with a resolution to maintain the former and enforce the latter in firm power, whoever may possess it. What are the rights and duties of individuals living in society, and what are the limits to the authority of society over individuals, are the important inquiries, which Mr. Mill follows out patiently and elaborately. His conclusion is that an individual is not accountable to society for his actions when they concern only his own interests; and he emphatically warns us that our national habits are in many cases a violation of this principle, and an unwarrantable exercise of tyranny. That plans of Parliamentary reform should excite contention amongst the different classes, and exasperate our political dissensions, was to be expected, and the great value of Mr. Mill's book is that it contributes by its enlarged philosophical views to abate the eagerness and zeal of all parties. By defining the limits of the power of society over individuals he shows us with some exactness what we can do, and what we ought not to attempt to do; and he warns us, by many examples, against attempting that which, whether done by a despot or a democracy, is a violation of right, and sure to be injurious.

Practically, Mr. Mill dreads the tyranny of ignorance. He believes this would be the consequence of extending the power of voting to all the people; and, though his principles lead him to the conclusion that every adult male should have a vote, he would give educated persons more than one vote, and so he would secure in the Legislature the supremacy of knowledge. The speculations of so profound, though sometimes a merely formal, thinker deserve attentive consideration; but when he proposes to give a plurality of votes to individuals as they are raised in the social scale—one to an adult who could write a sentence from dictation and work a sum in the rule of three, two to a skilled mechanic, three to a foreman, four to a shopkeeper, and a still greater number to the members of professions, graduates of universities, and others who could give proof of their acquirements—he seems to have overlooked facts obvious to every observer. The test of fitness to have a number of votes must be, according to his principles, a knowledge of the rights and duties of individuals, and of the means of promoting the welfare of society. In any superior degree this knowledge is confined to a comparatively few persons, and Mr. Mill's plan would tend to

place a quasi monopoly of political power in their hands. A first-class scholar at Cambridge or Oxford, who carries off all the prizes, like the late Mr. Baron Alderson, may be, as he was, a very sorry political economist. We know that one of the most celebrated and honoured philosophers of the age declines, very properly, and with a modesty which might shame a multitude of pretenders, to give an opinion on social and political topics, because he has not studied them. That part of knowledge which is derived from an intense study of the languages and polity of antiquity imbues the mind of the scholar with prejudices which make him more unfit, though he be very learned, than the ignorant labourer to legislate for the well-being of a modern community. Mr. Mill's test, therefore, would either bestow plural suffrages on those who are as unfit to exercise them as those from whom he would withhold them, or he would narrow them to a small class, of which he is himself a conspicuous member.

Suppose, however, that he could contrive a reasonable test of electoral capacity, the men on whom it bestowed an extraordinary privilege would most probably be, like the Peers at present, objects of envy and dislike to those from whom it was withheld. To bestow political power on educated men would expose them to obloquy. The Peers enjoy their distinctions by prescriptive right. Mr. Mill's plan would give to a new class of men, unprotected by traditional reverence, some of their obnoxious privileges. Already, too, by virtue of their knowledge, they enjoy a great influence over their fellows. "Public opinion," says Mr. Mill, "now rules the world." The persons to whom he would give these extra votes influence public opinion. The foreman often guides the opinion of the workmen; and the shopkeeper, if he be intelligent, may help to fashion the opinions of the foreman. The learned man, the public writer, and the public speaker will be respectfully listened to by the shopkeeper. The late Mr. Cobbett, we presume—though prior to the Reform of Parliament he had, probably, no vote—exercised great political influence over public opinion. Almost every newspaper editor now exercises a similar influence. Every other clever man to whom Mr. Mill would give a plurality of votes has now the same power. Mr. Mill, therefore, would double the existing power of such persons. To the influence derived from talents Mr. Mill would add several votes, strengthening those who are naturally strong against those who are naturally weak. This would be an injustice, and would probably have the effect of lessening the real power of the very class which Mr. Mill desires to make more powerful. The influence of religion is not promoted by giving it political ascendancy; nor would the influence of knowledge be promoted by giving it political votes. Mr. Mill seems to us to have failed in this attempt to become a practical legislator, and is likely, if he be listened to to add to the perplexities and confusion which already exist. His example is a striking illustration of his own theory—that we cannot be too cautious in propounding schemes for the government of society.

THE COURT.

The Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and the Princesses Alice, Helena, Louise, and Beatrice, left Windsor Castle for Buckingham Palace at half-past three o'clock on Monday afternoon. Her Majesty was attended by a numerous suite. A guard of honour of the Grenadier Guards was on duty at the Windsor station of the Great Western Railway, and a special train conveyed the Royal party to the Paddington station. The Queen was escorted by a party of light dragoons to Buckingham Palace, where her Majesty and the Prince Consort arrived at twenty-five minutes past four o'clock, and were received by the Marquis of Exeter, the Duke of Beaufort, Viscount Newport, Lord George Lennox, Lieutenant-General Wyld, and the Master of the Household.

On Tuesday the Queen gave an audience to Major-General Peel. The Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, and the Duke of Cambridge, visited her Majesty. In the evening the Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princesses Alice and Helena, honoured the performance of the English Opera, Covent-garden, with their presence.

On Wednesday the Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princes Arthur and Leopold, took a drive in an open carriage and four. The Prince Consort rode out on horseback and visited the Duchess of Cambridge at her residence in St. James's Palace. Her Majesty's dinner party in the evening included the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, the Turkish Ambassador and Madame Musurus, the Marquis of Exeter, the Earl of St. Germans, Countess Granville, Viscount and Viscountess Emslyn, Lord and Lady Claud Hamilton, Lord and Lady Naas, the Right Hon. B. and Mrs. Disraeli, and Major Elphinstone, R.E.

COURT ARRANGEMENTS.

We have authority to announce that it is Her Majesty's intention to hold Leves at St. James's Palace on Wednesday next, the 23rd instant, and on Wednesday, the 2nd of March next.

It is also Her Majesty's intention to hold a Drawingroom and another Levee before Easter. A later announcement will state the days upon which these will be held.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge entertained a select circle at dinner on Monday evening, at his residence in St. James's Palace.

Madame Musurus, wife of his Excellency the Turkish Ambassador, had an assembly last evening (Friday) at the residence of the Turkish Embassy.

The Countess of Derby had an assembly on Wednesday evening at the family mansion in St. James's-square. The Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary were present.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston entertained the Duke of Cambridge at dinner on Wednesday evening at Cambridge House. Her Ladyship afterwards "received" a distinguished circle.

The Hungarian Academy of Science and Literature have bestowed the honour of membership on Professor Faraday, Mr. Thomas Watts, of the British Museum; Lord Macaulay, and Professor Bell, President of the Linnean Society.

A return to the House of Lords shows that between January 1 and December 12, 1858, eight hundred and fifteen traders, and two hundred and nine non-traders, applied for protection to the Insolvent Court.

Captain Watson, of the schooner *Banffshire*, of Banff, having saved the lives of a Swedish crew, the Prince Regent of Sweden has sent, through his Minister at the British Court, a gold medal as a reward for this service.

The Messrs. Black, of Edinburgh, announce a new edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," in volumes, to appear each alternate month for three years. Seventeen volumes are already "completed at press," so that in 1860 there will be no interruption in their delivery.

Among the recent arrivals at the Oatlands Park House are Captain James, Major Groves, J. Keating, Esq., Mrs. and Miss Eaton, Captain and Mrs. Ross King, the Misses Gladstone, Charles de Michele, Esq., Mr. and Mrs. Jonson, Captain Lockhart, J. W. Dixon, Esq., W. M. Thackeray, Esq., and the Misses Thackeray.

THE NAVY.—Mr. Reed, late of the Portsmouth Dockyard, in a recent survey of the state of the navy, represented its strength as follows:—Line-of-battle ships, 51; block-ships, 9; frigates, 28; corvettes, 13; smaller corvettes, 8; mortar frigates, 4; floating batteries, 8; sloops, 27; gun-vessels, 26; gunboats, 163—total, 337. After these vessels there follow no fewer than 75 steamers propelled by paddles—a machinery gone rather out of fashion, but which is, nevertheless, considered by Sir Howard Douglas as possessing not only utility, but, possibly, even certain advantages. To complete the tale we have 201 sailing vessels of war, making an aggregate of 613 fighting-ships, bearing 15,140 guns, and carrying among them engines of nearly 100,000 horse-power.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

IN THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, Lieut.-Col. Dickson, late of the Tower Hamlets Militia, brought an action for slander against the Earl of Wilton, his superior officer in that regiment, the noble Lord having accused Colonel Dickson of misappropriation of the regimental funds. The case, which occupied the Court five days, terminated on Tuesday in favour of the plaintiff, the damages being assessed at £205.

LARGE TEMPERANCE MEETING.—A great meeting in support of the principles of the United Kingdom Alliance was held in Exeter Hall on Wednesday night. The chair was taken by Sir Walter Trevelyan, who has identified himself with the movement from the outset. The principal speakers were Professor Newman and Mr. Pope, both of whom advocated the permissive clause of the Prohibitory Liquor Law with great ability. The meeting was crowded and enthusiastic.

CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION.—At the Society of Arts on Wednesday night—the Bishop of London in the chair—Mr. H. Chester read a paper on the Society of Arts Union of Institutes, and the examinations connected therewith. An admirable discussion ensued, in which Lord John Russell spoke very effectively on the important question of the education and improvement of the working classes. The Bishop of London, Vice-Chancellor Sir Page Wood, Sir James Kay Shuttleworth, and Sir Thomas Phillips, took part in the discussion.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ASYLUM.—A meeting of the donors of this institution was held on Thursday last, at the institution, Old Kent-road—Mr. B. Foster, the chairman of the Asylum, presiding—when a report was read from the committee of management recommending the erection of six additional habitations for inmates, thereby rendering the Albert wing uniform with the Ladies' wing, thus completing the erection of buildings on the asylum grounds. The report was adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 898 boys and 856 girls (in all 1754 children) were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1849-58 the average number was 1713. The deaths registered in London, which in the previous week had fallen to 1248, were 1274 in the week that ended last Saturday, showing an increase, but not of considerable amount. In the ten years 1849-58 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1180. Of seven nonagenarians, whose deaths were registered last week, six were 90 and 91 years of age, and a woman was 96 years.

MARYLEBONE BOROUGH.—An address from Lord Ebrington to his constituents, dated from Funchal, Madeira, has been issued. In it Lord Ebrington states that, as he could not be home to take his seat before Easter, he will not deprive his constituents of one representative in the important discussions now coming on before Parliament. He has therefore applied, through his father, for the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds. Many names are mentioned as possible candidates for Marylebone in his Lordship's place, but Colonel P. Romilly was first in the field. In his address he avows himself an advocate of a large extension of the suffrage, vote by ballot, and a redistribution of seats. Mr. Jacob Bell has declined to stand on account of ill health.

THE GUARDS' CRIMEAN MEMORIAL.—On Saturday last the pedestal for the memorial to the memory of the Guards who perished during the Russian war in the Crimea was placed in position at the end of Waterloo-place, facing St. James's-park, on the north side of Pall-mall, and midway between the Senior United Service and the Athenæum Clubhouses. The memorial is cast in bronze, from designs by Mr. J. Bell, the eminent sculptor. It is altogether seventeen feet in height. It represents three guardsmen, in the uniform of each regiment, tastefully grouped, surmounted by a female figure of Mercy. The memorial is to be complete for inauguration on the 26th proximo, that being the anniversary of the birthday of the Duke of Cambridge, Commanding in Chief, who commanded the brigade of Guards during the war in the Crimea.

EASTERN DISPENSARY, LEMAN-STREET, WHITECHAPEL.—On Wednesday evening a dinner was given at the London Tavern to celebrate the opening of the new building recently erected for the purposes of the dispensary, which was attended by about one hundred friends of the institution. John Davis, Esq., the president of the charity, officiated as chairman. The usual loyal toasts having been duly honoured, the chairman proposed the toast of the evening, namely, "Prosperity to the Eastern Dispensary," in an appropriate speech, and the toast was drunk with enthusiasm. Other appropriate toasts were duly honoured. The subscription amounted to £2351—to which amount the chairman subscribed £100; the Grocers' Company, £100; the Goldsmiths', £50; the Drapers', £50; the Clothworkers', £50; C. T. (through the Earl of Shaftesbury), £50; Baron Rothschild, M.P., £10. A selection of vocal music, under the direction of Mr. Francis, gave an agreeable variety to the proceedings. [We have given at page 172 an engraving of the new building in Leman-street.]

THE HUNTERIAN ORATION AT THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.—The annual oration in commemoration of the birth of that distinguished surgeon and physiologist, John Hunter, was delivered in the theatre of the Royal College of Surgeons, Lincoln's-inn-fields, on Monday afternoon, by John Bishop, Esq., F.R.S. There was a good attendance of Fellows and members of the college. Several barristers and a number of other visitors of distinction were also present. The orator commenced by referring to the occasion that brought the present assembly together, and to the pleasing task that then was imposed upon him in connection therewith—namely, to do honour to the memory of John Hunter, whose intellectual character, as indicated by the very highest scientific attainments as a surgeon, anatomist, and pathologist, he made the chief theme of his oration. He subsequently made an eloquent and touching allusion to the loss of Mr. Benjamin Travers, and paid a high tribute to the many excellent qualities of that most estimable surgeon. At the conclusion of the oration, which lasted an hour, Mr. Bishop was much applauded.—In the evening the president and council dined together at Willis's Rooms, St. James's. Among the visitors were the Earl of Carnarvon, Lord Talbot de Malahide, the Lord Chief Baron, Sir William Erie, the President of the Royal Society, the Dean of Westminster, the Director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy, and Sir Charles Barry.

THE "GREAT EASTERN" STEAM-SHIP.—The first operation connected with the progress of the *Great Eastern* steam-ship, under the new company, took place on Monday, when the massive wrought-iron intermediate shaft for the paddle-engines was hauled on board. The operation was an interesting one, both from the fact that the shaft is the largest piece of forged iron ever manufactured, its weight being nearly forty tons, and also that it was to be placed on board by the new patent derrick. In the construction of this shaft the contractors for the paddle-engines of the *Great Eastern* have had to encounter one of their greatest difficulties, owing to the uncertainty of being enabled to forge such a ponderous mass of iron without leaving flaws. No less than four have been manufactured, three of which turned out to be faulty upon trial, but the fourth was found to be perfectly sound. At ten o'clock in the morning the small wooden derrick belonging to the Patent Derrick Company took the shaft on board from Mr. Scott Russell's yard, and brought it alongside the ship; chains were quickly made fast to it, and the operation of hauling the ponderous mass of iron on board was performed with the greatest ease and facility in about seventeen minutes. The shaft was deposited on a wooden bed close to the bulwarks on the port side of the ship; and, although its weight with the attached chains was considerably over forty tons, the "trim" of the vessel was not in the least altered. The whole operation was most successfully performed, and fully demonstrated the useful application of the derrick in hoisting heavy weights into ships from the water. Had a spiral scaffolding and shears been erected on the dock of the *Great Eastern* for the purpose of bringing the shaft on board the company would have been put to an expense of several hundred pounds.—The *Great Eastern* was on Monday registered at the Custom House in the name of the "Great Ship Company" as owners free from incumbrances.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Saturday morning last a fire broke out in the house of Mr. Walton, tea-dealer, High-street, Whitechapel. A fire-escape, under the charge of Conductor Wood, was soon on the spot. The conductor brought three persons at the second-floor window down his escape; then raised his upper ladders to the third-floor window, whence he rescued three other persons who were getting on the window-sills for the purpose of jumping into the street. Having been told that two female servants were in the back-room on the third-floor, Wood repaired again to the third-floor front, entered the room, and reached the door of the apartment; but the handle of the door was very hot, and whilst he was endeavouring, with the aid of his coat, to turn the lock, the door fell upon him, to some extent sheltering him from the flames. He managed to crawl on his hands and knees to the front window, where the flames, having preceded him, had set fire to the top of the machine; and he was obliged to get out head foremost, nearly stifled with smoke. He next unshipped the short ladder of his escape, by great exertions succeeded in placing it on the roof of the next house, and managed to get to the room where the unfortunate females were, but it was then in one body of flame, and in the course of a few minutes the whole of the interior of the building fell with a loud crash. Search was afterwards made for the missing persons, and their bodies were found in the cellar, one lying across the other. At the inquest held on the bodies on Tuesday the jury appended to their verdict of "Accidental death," that "the greatest praise was due to Samuel Wood, the Royal Society's conductor, for his exertions upon the melancholy occasion." A subscription for the benefit of Wood has been set on foot by the inhabitants of Whitechapel in recognition of his services. Conductor Wood has, we are informed, saved the lives of eleven persons in nine days, and altogether the lives of ninety persons in the same parish, some of them under circumstances of extraordinary daring.—On Thursday morning, between the hours of one and two o'clock, a fire broke out at Mrs. Eliza Hill's, Snow-fields, Bermondsey. Mrs. Hill was found wrapped in flames. She was conveyed to Guy's Hospital, but no hopes are entertained of her recovery.—A fatal accident by fire occurred to William Varley, aged eight years, whose parents reside in Woolwich. Playing with the fire, his clothes became ignited, and he was so severely burnt that he died on admission to the hospital.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

ON the last day of this present February Mr. Disraeli promises himself the honour of introducing the Conservative Reform Bill. Let the measure be what it may, no charge can fairly be brought against the Government of having needlessly delayed the production of the measure. There can be no doubt that the putting the British fleet into a state of complete efficiency, and the making provision for the administration of the affairs of India, reconquered, but still agitated, are duties of prior importance to those of redistributing the franchise, and of improving the system of voting. A household would be mad who, while burglary was possible, should neglect putting a bar to his front door and a lock on his back garden gate for the sake of measuring his children for new clothes; and a Minister would deserve impeachment who, with war probable, and rebellion but just subdued, should postpone considerations of fleet and of finance until nine-pound householders and first-floor lodgers had had their representative grievances redressed.

Sir John Pakington will, on the 25th inst., develop his scheme for the "reconstruction" of the British Navy. In one of the inimitable books which Mr. Dickens used to write before he ceased to write novels and took to melo-dramatising with moral purpose there is a wonderful bit about a well-remembered Mr. Quilp. This gentleman was stated by some of his acquaintance to be a ship-breaker; "but if he were this," says the writer, "he must have broken his ships up very small, indeed," nobody being able to discover the pieces. Now, if Sir John Pakington is going to reconstruct his ships, he must reconstruct them very cheaply indeed, for the Estimates are out, and it appears that he proposes to demand something less than a million of money for reconstruction. Nobody would have grudged whatever money Sir John Pakington might have asked for our naval armaments; but it is satisfactory to be told that so little is wanted, because this shows, or should show, that the Navy is in an extremely forward and nearly completed state. Concurrently with the announcement that the English Parliament is to be called on to improve the English fleet comes the news that all warlike preparations are suddenly suspended at Toulon, and some people say that there is more connection between Tenterden Steeple and Goodwin Sands than conventional wisdom knows.

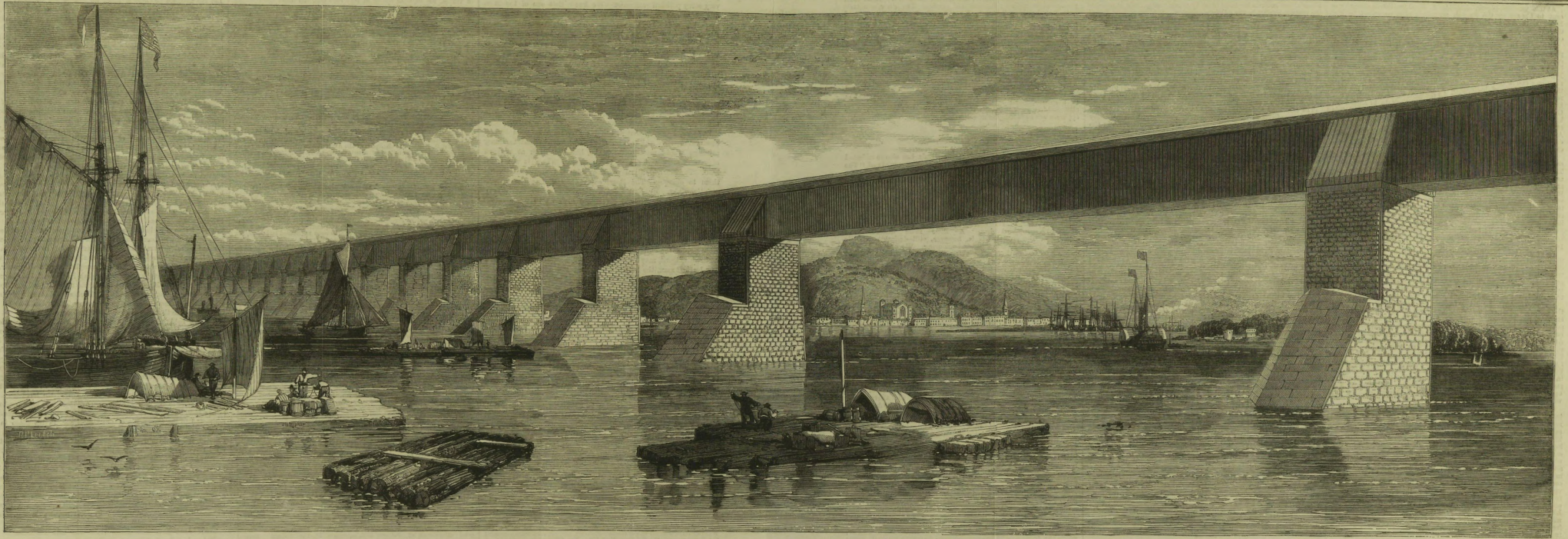
A more bald job, bringing more rapid and signal discomfiture, than the last Ministerial appointment can hardly have been attempted in the days of the savage Junius and the blushing Rigby. Lord Chancellor Chelmsford (incited by what influences, of the gentler or ungentler nature, matters not) appoints his son-in-law, Mr. Higgins, to the very lucrative and very responsible office of a Master in Lunacy. The situation is one demanding experience, sagacity, legal acquirement, and, in short, a variety of qualities which Mr. Higgins's antecedents gave him slight chance of cultivating. He has been a subordinate clerk in one of the Government offices. The legal profession felt an indignation which, for once, was just; and a single question, addressed to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his place in the House, sufficed to cause Mr. Higgins to remove, with the most filial celerity, the chief cause of complaint. He has resigned. But there remains on record the fact that the Chancellor made an appointment which the act of the party most interested showed to have been unjustifiable. It is fair to the Ministers to say that they have been giving several good things to political opponents, solely on the ground that such opponents were the fittest men to be promoted; and perhaps Lord Chelmsford thought that such a series of examples of brilliant virtue would be too brilliant for a frail world unless their glare were tempered by some proof that the Government was not literally impeccable.

Three Jews have now made their way into Parliament. The recital makes one shudder, especially when one considers that they are men so interested in the destruction of all our institutions, stability, and national credit as the two Barons Rothschild and the Alderman Salomons. The second Baron sits for Hythe, and Mr. Salomons for Greenwich, where he defeated an opponent of as nearly as possible the same politics by an enormous majority. We trust that the election has been as perfectly inexpensive to the candidates as is usual in the enlightened and incorruptible borough of Greenwich. Sir John Ramsden exchanges Hythe for the West Riding, unopposed. The death of Lord Bristol elevates Lord Jermyn, and creates a vacancy for Bury St. Edmunds. Mr. Lever sits for Galway—returned simply because he has greatly benefited the commercial interests of the place. And the borough of Marylebone is vacant, Lord Ebrington's health compelling him to resign. If such a constituency does not, at such a crisis, select a good and able man, the "educated" scoff at the large electoral bodies will, in some measure, be justified.

Mr. Beresford Hope has taken another opportunity of delivering a vehement attack upon the measure for allowing free choice in wives—the Wife's Sister's Marriage Bill; but it may easily be supposed that his prejudices were promanaged before no very favourable auditors. The House of Commons has not forgotten the resistance offered to the divorce law by that small but noisy section represented by Mr. Hope; and the abundant proofs which are daily given of the necessity and humanity of that reform are not likely to increase the faith of the House in the wisdom of the faction in question. We are not now to pronounce a decision on the merits of a case on which we are bound to admit that much might be said on both sides, and said more strongly than by either Lord Bury or Mr. Hope. But the English of the case is that the Lords Spiritual and Temporal having decided that such marriages were valid and virtuous up to a certain date, and the Commons having repeatedly settled that they are still so, the popular mind has become saturated with the conviction that no principle is involved, and that the freedom demanded will be granted either this Session or the next, or the one after; and therefore the matter may be assumed to be practically settled.

Five days of the valuable time of the Queen's Bench have been devoted to the trial of the case "Dickson against Lord Wilton." The former, a real soldier, sued the latter, an imitation soldier, for libel and slander. The real soldier's charge overthrew the amateur, and the jury gave the plaintiff £205 damages. There was really very little in the case beyond its proving that much negligence and ignorance still prevails among distinguished military authorities, who would doubtless be ready with ungrammatical anathemas against any civilian who should dare to doubt the perfection of the system. Lord Campbell was characteristically complimentary to the noble Lords who came before him; but, if we may excuse his reference to the "glorious" career of poor old Lord Combermere, who behaved with utter foolishness in this matter, we cannot be so tolerant of the Lord Chief Justice's homage to the "amiability" of Lord Wilton, who certainly blundered in the box, but from whom other than hydraulic proofs of amiability may reasonably be demanded. The summing up, however, was as worthy of an English Judge as the verdict was of an English jury.

Mr. Samuel Warren, M.P. for Midhurst, has, we are informed, been appointed to the Mastership in Lunacy which Mr. Higgins resigned.



THE GREAT VICTORIA TUBULAR RAILWAY BRIDGE OVER THE ST. LAWRENCE, AT MONTREAL.

THE VICTORIA BRIDGE OVER THE ST. LAWRENCE AT MONTREAL.

THIS great undertaking—alone sufficient to confer immortality upon the honored name of Robert Stephenson—is rapidly approaching completion. The Canadians are in hopes that, if not her Majesty

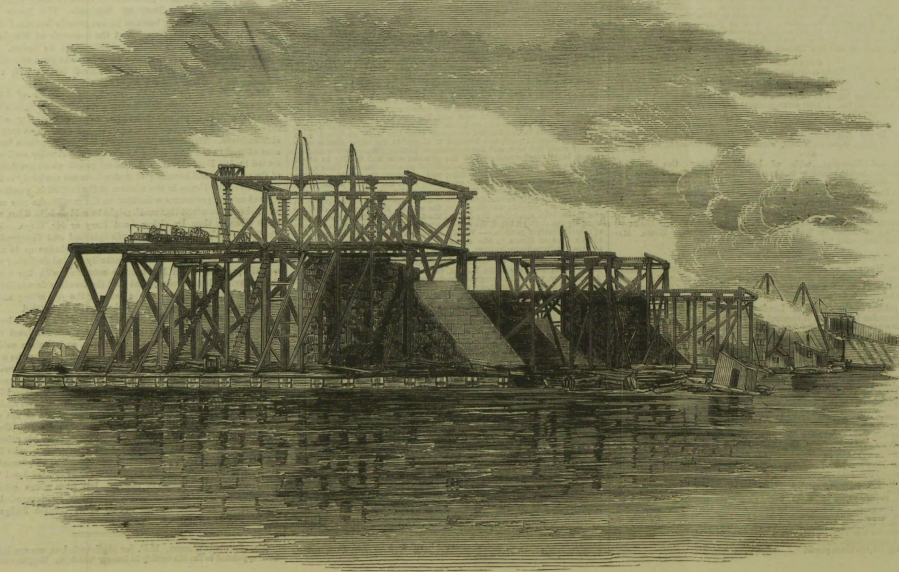
herself, some member of the Royal family, or high official deputed by her, will be present at its inauguration, towards the close of next autumn. We trust that in this respect the Canadians will not be altogether disappointed. The Prince of Wales, having seen sufficient of Europe in the interval, might be permitted to gratify the loyal wishes of the noblest colony ever possessed by any

nation, and lend éclat to a ceremony which, even without the presence of Royalty, would be one of the most remarkable of our time. Upon this point we may have more to say hereafter. In the meantime let us describe the present position of this noble work. The idea of bridging the St. Lawrence River at Montreal is of older date than is generally known. The Hon. John Young, of Montreal

a gentleman well known in Canada, was perhaps the most zealous and untiring in his endeavours to bring the subject prominently before the public. More than one engineer of eminence in America had been referred to and consulted upon the subject by the city authorities from time to time. Surveys, examinations, and various reports resulted from these—differing, of course, somewhat in their

details, but generally recommending timber structures similar to those invariably resorted to in the United States for bridging the great rivers encountered by their railways. Nothing, however, in connection with the bridge had ripened into maturity until the project of the Grand Trunk Railway had been propounded and urged on by the Provincial Government in 1852.

The Hon. Francis Hincks (being then Prime Minister and Inspector-General), and Mr. Young (being at the same time a member of his Administration), after several fruitless endeavours to interest the Imperial Government to aid in furthering their objects, which had in view the accomplishment of an international railway, extending from Halifax to the western extremity of Canada, ultimately resolved



WORKS AT THE VICTORIA BRIDGE.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN IN JUNE, 1858.



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to invite private English capitalists to undertake the great work of the Grand Trunk Railway—in so far, at least, as Canada was concerned. For this purpose the province undertook to provide thirty per cent of the capital required.

At this juncture (April, 1852) Mr. A. M. Ross, the engineer, was sent to Canada by the English capitalists then consulted by Mr. Hinckes, to collect every information having a practical bearing upon the subject, more especially with reference to the approximate cost of railway constructions in Canada.

It soon became evident that the Grand Trunk Railway, as then projected, would be incomplete and unprofitable as a commercial speculation so long as five hundred miles of railway, which it embraced, on each side the St. Lawrence, remained unconnected at Montreal, the common centre of the proposed grand arterial communication; and in this view Mr. Ross, having first satisfied himself of the practicability of building a permanent structure of the kind required, and sufficient to withstand the phenomena peculiar to the St. Lawrence on account of the ice, did not hesitate to regard the Grand Trunk Railway as a scheme which would be perfect with this bridge, but imperfect without it; hence a bill authorising its construction as part of the Grand Trunk Railway passed the Provincial Assembly, then in Session at Quebec, in the autumn of 1852, the design and locality ultimately selected to be subject to the approval of the Governor in Council.

In December, 1852, Mr. Ross was proposed as engineer-in-chief for carrying out the works of the Grand Trunk Railway to completion. This was accomplished; but not without a good share of such abuse as the disappointed in every country usually level against men in any prominent position, or who are more successful than themselves. In March, 1853—being then in England upon matters connected with the Grand Trunk Railway, but more especially with reference to the Victoria-bridge—Mr. Ross had frequent interviews upon the subject with Mr. Robert Stephenson, with whom, and his late father, it had been his good fortune to be associated for more than twenty years in his profession; and, in conjunction with and subordinate to that gentleman, became professionally engaged in that great and important work.

In July, 1853, Mr. Stephenson visited Canada for the express purpose of finally fixing the most eligible site and determining the dimensions and general character of the design; and, having communicated his ideas to Mr. Ross, who, in accordance with them, prepared and arranged all the information required, the result, in a very little time, was the adoption of the structure now far advanced to completion, and of which we this week present an Engraving.

The contractors immediately engaged in preparing and procuring the extensive plant and machinery necessary for carrying on so large and formidable a work. Three steam-boats and forty barges, specially adapted for the duty to be performed, were immediately ordered to be constructed by the builders and manufacturers in the country. Arrangements were also made for machinery of various kinds used in such works, and ordered from England. Rafts of timber, as they floated down the St. Lawrence on their way to the usual emporium at Quebec, were stopped in their progress, and purchased for the use and construction of the coffer-dams necessary for getting in the foundations. Until the spring of 1854 these preparatory measures were in progress. Quarries for stone were sought and opened for the immense supply required of this material, in the whole exceeding 3,000,000 cubic feet—about 240,000 tons.

On the 24th of May, 1854, the coffer-dam for pier No. 1 was floated into its place, so that from this day date the first operations in the river. On July 5 the dam for pier No. 2 was towed into its place, and on the 22nd of the same month the first stone of No. 1 was set. The masonry of the north or Montreal abutment was commenced on September 4, and on the 26th that of No. 2 pier. Pier No. 1 was completed on the 27th of October. On Friday, December 1, the winter's inclemency came suddenly upon the country, and stopped all out-of-door operations; and on the 5th the ice had so increased in the river that all communication was cut off, and steam-boats had ceased to run. The result of this rapid change in the state of the weather was that the dams of pier No. 1, which it had been intended to tow into dock, got fixed in the ice, and the contractors were obliged to abandon them to their fate. On the 4th of January, 1855, the usual "January thaw," as it is termed, occurred, and the water in the river rose fifteen feet, and dislodged and broke up the ice, which continued for some hours to come down with the current in large quantities. At midday it assumed so formidable a character in the vicinity of the bridge works that the dams and other temporary erections could no longer resist its force. Suddenly the whole gave way, and in less time than we take to write it there were not two sticks left together. The piers, thus suddenly stripped of their coverings, were now to be seen in their proper proportions to all appearance untouched and unimpaired, which the result of closer examination proved to be the case.

Until the 25th April the river was closed, but upon this day the ice began to break up, and on the 28th the steam-boats were enabled to re-enter their element. Hence the commencement of the ensuing season's operations, which embraced five additional pier-dams, as well as the south abutment-dam. On the 10th of October the works were visited by his Excellency the Governor-General, on his way from Quebec. The foundation for No. 5 pier being ready, his Excellency did the company the honour to lay the first stone. The difficulties encountered this season prevented that progress being made with the masonry which all engaged had hoped to accomplish; and, to make the matter worse, by the 30th of October the early indications of approaching winter obliged them to take down and remove their temporary erections, and suspend their works upon the river for the season, and not until the 2nd of June following (1856) were they enabled to resume them. On that day the building of the south abutment was recommenced. Dam No. 3 was commenced on the 16th of July, and on the first of next month they set the first stone of No. 4 pier; and before the close of the month the first stones were set of Nos. 7 and 24 piers. By the 27th of September piers 3 and 5 were completed, and No. 23 pier was begun on the 23rd of October. These were succeeded in November by the final completion of piers 23 and 24, and the south abutment, with which operations again terminated—comprising to this time nine piers and the two abutments.

Upon the 21st of December, 1856, Mr. Ross left Canada for England. He returned to Montreal on the 25th of May, 1857, and found to his satisfaction that the permanent works of the bridge were unimpaired by the winter that had passed. The ensuing season's work was intended to embrace piers 8, 9, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22; and by the 31st of August, 18, 21, and 22 were completed, each within the brief space of five weeks from the time of the first stone being laid. By this time also the ironwork of the first span was in progress of erection and finished by the 31st of October. On the 8th of December the last of five piers out of the seven that had been designed for the summer's work had received the finishing touch. The remaining two were only partially built, on account of the difficulty that had to be contended with at the foundation. The dams were again secured for the winter, and sustained but little damage therefrom. Towards the fall of the year tube No. 25 had been erected at the extreme south end of the bridge; and for this purpose a solid pier of timber and stone had previously been constructed for supporting in the middle the scaffolding required to make it withstand the pressure of the moving ice. This expedient had been resorted to in order to push forward the completion of this great work. In January and February of last year the erection of tube No. 20 had been finally completed; and also during these months—so as to enable the work of the autumn to stand good—certain portions of the remaining dams were framed and prepared upon the ice and sunk into their places, in the hope that their weight and extent would retain them there—which, under ordinary circumstances, might be confidently relied on; but in the present case the breaking up of the ice on the 1st of April last was the most extraordinary in its effects that scientific men have ever witnessed in the colony. On the 30th of March the river was clear of ice to a certain extent above the bridge; but as yet no movement took place below; but on the following day, at one p.m. the river was rising fast, and on the 1st of April the general movement in the ice was observable, which continued for one hour, then suddenly stopped, the water still rising and continuing to do so till next day, and, as unexpectedly as before, a grand movement took place. The water was noticed to rise four feet in two minutes—the fields of ice accompanying this

movement extending to an area of more than five hundred square miles, and so quick and overwhelming in its appearance that great numbers of the townspeople who had congregated upon the quays in anticipation of what was to happen had as suddenly to wheel about and run for their lives by gaining as quickly as possible the nearest heights in the adjoining streets. This movement lasted about twenty minutes, and destroyed several portions of the substantial quay walls along the river, where it pressed the hardest into atoms. The ice in its progress between the piers of the bridge was broken up by the force of the blow as soon as it came in contact with the cutwater. Occasional cakes of ice were strong enough to rise up and rear upon and against the pointed nose of the pier, until by the force of the water it was speedily made to roll over into the stream, and in a moment was out of sight. It was not until the 5th of April that the river was clear of ice, and as smooth as a mill-pond—the water having fallen seven feet. In a few days it fell to its ordinary level, and steam-boats and other craft were once more able to resume their occupations on the river.

The engineers were now able also to examine with minuteness the extent and effects of the winter upon the works of the bridge. They found the preparatory measures proceeded with upon the ice in the winter for facilitating the construction of the remaining dams were all more or less disturbed, some carried away altogether, others so completely injured as to render them useless. Happily the permanent works were found to have sustained no damage whatever, excepting one stone dispatched from No. 9 pier, which was left unfinished the previous year at the height of 18 feet above water level.

With the view of completing the bridge by the close of the present year the whole of the remaining dams, except one, were at the commencement of last season put in hand. These are completed, and in addition to piers 8 and 9, partly built in 1857, No. 17 also has been completed, and considerable progress towards completion was made four months ago with piers No. 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16. No. 11 pier will be the only one remaining unfinished, which it has become necessary to defer till the spring on account of the navigation. Early in April and May the energies of all concerned in the work must be exerted to complete the bridge by October, 1859. There remain eight tubes to be placed during the ensuing summer.

In addition to the progress made with the masonry, the erection of the tubes has been carried on in due proportion, and the present condition of this important part of the work may be thus summed up. Four tubes were completed at each end of the bridge at Midsummer last, and two more were completed during the autumn, while two others during the winter were prepared for erection, as also that for the centre span, which is 330 feet long. During last summer the progress of the works was at its maximum. Upon the river, and between the dams and piers, the constant movement of steam-boats with barges in tow, laden with stone or other material, of which one thousand tons have been daily used, was not the least striking feature in the progress of the work. In this fleet alone—consisting of six steam-boats and seventy-two barges, besides several small craft constantly plying upon the river—there were about 450 men employed; the tonnage of the flotilla in the aggregate amounting to 11,600, and the steam power employed to that of 445 horses. The artisans and labourers engaged upon the works of the bridge number 1850, and in the two stone quarries there are 500 men employed, numbering altogether 2800, including others variously distributed in the vicinity of Montreal, whose daily wages exceed one thousand pounds sterling. To this list should be added 142 horses, and four locomotives, engaged in conveying stone by the railway from Point Clair quarries, about sixteen miles distant.

This enumeration of forces now or lately employed in carrying on the works of the Victoria Bridge—independent of the large number at work at Birkenhead, in this country, in the preparation of the tubes—has never been equalled by any work of our day. The order and noiseless regularity with which the whole proceeds are the admiration of all who witness them. The daily growth of the bridge under the influence of such powerful forces is even remarkable to the engineers and others who have the opportunity of constantly observing its steady progress; and, considering the short season in which they can operate—seldom exceeding six months—it is rendered even more remarkable.

MUSIC.

The only musical theatre now open in the metropolis is COVENT GARDEN, where the "Pyne and Harrison English Opera Company" continue to perform with unabated success. But this success derogates from the interest of the performances, as it deprives them of the attraction of novelty. Ever since Christmas the nightly bill of fare has consisted of Balfe's "Satanella," with the pantomime, varied only by one or two performances of "The Bohemian Girl," or "The Rose of Castille." These monotonous entertainments, nevertheless, draw good houses, though it is surely full time that those who like variety should be gratified by the production of something fresh. A little more patience and they will be satisfied; for we learn that the long promised and long-expected opera, "Rip van Winkle," by Bristow, the American composer, is at length in rehearsal, and about to be produced. Mr. Bristow, though his music is unknown here, has gained a great name among his countrymen; and, from what we hear, we believe that his reputation is merited. Nothing, at all events, can be better than the subject of this piece. Washington Irving's charming tale, at once so comic and so imaginative, is admirably fitted for the Opera stage, and we have often been surprised that it has not been dramatized before.

The Queen and the Prince Consort, with the Princesses Alice and Helena, visited this theatre on Tuesday evening, when "Satanella" was performed.

We are to have TWO ITALIAN OPERAS this season, but Her Majesty's Theatre will not be one of them. This superb and beautiful house, so long our metropolitan temple of elegance and fashion, has been disposed of, it appears, to a joint-stock company for the purpose of being transformed into a monster hotel, on the model of the "Astor House" and other huge establishments of this kind in the principal cities of United States. Mr. Gye's rival, consequently, is no longer Mr. Lumley, but Mr. Smith, of Drury Lane. He, as well as Mr. Gye, calls his house the "Royal Italian Opera," and both theatres are to open on the same night—the 2nd of April. Mlle. Titiens, the favourite prima donna at Her Majesty's Theatre last year, has been engaged by Mr. Smith for Drury Lane.

There has been a great change for the better in the management of the MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS at St. James's Hall. Hitherto they have been justly censured for being too popular. The directors seemed to imagine that such concerts, in order to be attractive, ought to be addressed to the lowest grades of taste and knowledge. Accordingly, though eminent and expensive artists, such as Sims Reeves, Arabella Goddard, Piatto, &c., were engaged, they were almost uniformly employed in performing things unworthy of their talents,—trivial ballads and commonplace instrumental solos. The last of these concerts, however, on Monday evening, was quite of a different description; it was a pure, classical performance, without a single sacrifice to supposed vulgarity or ignorance on the part of the audience. The music was wholly selected from the works of Mendelssohn, and included several of his most beautiful chamber compositions—both vocal and instrumental. The singers were Miss Stabbach, Miss Palmer, Mr. Wilbye Cooper, and Mr. Santley; the principal instrumentalists were M. Wieniawsky on the violin, Signor Piatto on the violoncello, Mr. Benedict on the pianoforte, and Mr. E. Hopkins on the organ. The hall was crowded to the doors; and the deep attention and enthusiastic applause with which this elegant and refined music was received must have convinced the directors of their former error in undervaluing the taste of the English public.

It was MR. HULLAH, it will be remembered, who was the first to give a public performance in London of Professor Bennett's beautiful pastoral cantata, "The May Queen." That performance, however, was given under unfavourable circumstances. Mr. Sims Reeves, who had been announced, found himself at the eleventh hour unable to appear, and his place was supplied, on a few hours' notice, by Mr. Wilbye Cooper, who did his best, but could not be expected to be successful in a task for which he was unprepared. This of itself was enough to throw a damp over the performance; and the chorus, moreover, left much to be desired in regard to pre-

cision and smoothness. Mr. Hullah's second performance, on Wednesday evening, was very different. Mr. Wilbye Cooper again sang the tenor music; but he had in the interim made himself thoroughly acquainted with it; and he now not only displayed vocal power but dramatic intelligence and passion. The other solo parts were exceedingly well sustained by Miss Banks, Miss Palmer, and Mr. Santley; and the chorus-singing was vastly improved, though it was still occasionally unsteady and deficient in softness. But the performance on the whole was highly praiseworthy, and calculated to increase the popularity of Bennett's charming work. "The May Queen" was followed by Beethoven's ninth, or choral, symphony. This immense work—the greatest piece of orchestral writing in existence—has been several times performed under Mr. Hullah's direction; and, notwithstanding its enormous difficulties, is one of his most successful efforts. On this occasion both commander and troops covered themselves with honour; and we have never observed Beethoven's masterpiece produce so strong and evident an impression on a great popular audience. They listened with the deepest attention to a performance nearly an hour and a half long; and their applause was as intelligent and discriminating as it was enthusiastic.

THE THEATRES, &c.

HAYMARKET.—The tendency for revivals has also manifested itself at this theatre. Mr. Tom Taylor's excellent comedy of "The Unequal Match" is now reproduced, and night after night continues to command fashionable audiences. The popularity of the play is, therefore, now undoubted; and the reason for it is sufficiently evident. It is a most composite work, and blends the various styles of comedy, farce, and melodrama. The author has contrived to methodise them all with singular skill. Miss Amy Sedgwick still supports the character of *Hester Grazebrook*, and plays it with those theatrical points of art which considerable stage practice has abundantly supplied her. A little more distinction of manner in the several acts is, however, still desirable—a little more variety of light and shade and colouring. We should be glad to see Miss Sedgwick in some new part; perhaps she has attained too much facility in this, and needs the excitement of another original character to call out her natural energies. Her acting has too much merit to be suffered to remain unproductive; and her style possesses too many truly artistic attributes not to be frequently employed in the fresh illustration of dramatic novelty. The extravaganza of "Undine" still maintains its place in the bills, and we suppose that we must look for anything either "new" or "original" until its attraction shall have passed.

LYCEUM.—A new drama, by Mr. John Oxenford, adapted from "Les Amours Maudits," by M. Dugué, and called "The Last Hope," was produced on Wednesday, on the occasion of Madame Celeste's benefit. The plot of the piece, in regard to one of its characters, reminds us of Mr. Sheridan Knowles' "Wife." The part we allude to is called *Pierre*, and is played by Mr. Emery, a criminal who has been delivered from the galleys, and who wrings from his accomplice *Michali* (Mr. Fitzjames) certain documents, and forces him to write a letter by the presentation of a loaded pistol. The drama is in three acts. The first passes in Malta, in the garden of a *Dr. Blangini* (Mr. Barrett), where, during a fête, the above-named *Michali* denounces *Madame Antoine*, and her daughter *Marie* (Madame Celeste), as the mother and sister of a convict. A duel is the result with *Alfred* (Mr. G. Murray), son of *Sir William Warnford*, and lover of *Marie*, to whom, notwithstanding the stigma thus incurred, he remains faithful. But the shock of the accusation causes the death of *Madame Antoine*. Seven years occur between the first and second acts. *Alfred* incurs the displeasure of his father, who seeks to dissolve their marriage. *Michali* ingratiates himself with the old man; and, by the aid of the convict *Pierre*, effects a violent seizure of his son, who is conveyed on board ship by desperadoes. His object is to marry *Marie* himself, but not to inumber himself with her child—a little girl, prettily impersonated by Miss Fitzjames. In the third act affairs are brought to a climax. *Pierre* is utterly at the command of the villain *Michali*. It is a point with him that *Marie* should be made to accompany them without the child; and the mother contrives with *Mark Monus* (Mr. J. Rogers), a travelling comedian, that he should take charge of it, instead of a sailor, whom the humorous histrion simulates. Shortly a quarrel ensues between *Pierre* and *Michali*, in which the latter gets killed, and *Marie* is charged by the former to hasten to *Roches Blanc* with the documents that the latter had been forced to surrender, while he himself hastens to deliver *Alfred* from his peril on board ship. Poor *Marie*, in the midst of these disturbances, has partaken of a narcotic, intended by *Michali* for *Pierre*, and nearly in consequence falls of her errand, but summons up all her moral energy to keep herself awake. She succeeds, and ultimately recovers her child and her husband. In these scenes, which form the culminating point of the drama, Madame Celeste displayed very great power, and guided the action to a triumphant conclusion. The part is one exactly suited to her genius. We could have wished to see the house better attended on such an occasion.

OLYMPIC.—On Monday Mr. Oxenford's clever drama of "The Porter's Knot" was restored to the stage. Mr. Robson has now become sufficiently familiar with the burlesque part of *Mareppa* to perform it with perfect facility, and consequently to render the labour less of supporting two parts in the same evening. The bill of the day for this theatre is therefore unusually attractive.

NEW ADDELPHI.—The celebrated comedy of "Masks and Faces" was reproduced on Monday, with an excellent cast, including Miss Woolgar in the part of *Peg Woffington*. The public will have reason to rejoice that this lady has had at last an opportunity of giving her interpretation of such a character. The ease and dash of Miss Woolgar's acting fits her in a remarkable manner for such an assumption, and she floats through the part with a grace and force that are really exquisite. Miss Henrietta Simms, also, in *Mrs. Vane*, was admirably fitted for the pastoral innocence and womanly feeling of such a rôle, and deservedly won much applause. Mr. Wright made his reappearance on the same evening. We congratulate this favorite actor on his recovery. We never saw him act better than in "Welcome, Little Stranger." The perplexities of *Mr. Osaburg* were delineated with all the force and humour that Mr. Wright is so well able to throw into domestic characters. His sufferings were extremely ludicrous. He was well received, and greatly applauded. Mr. Planché's drama of "The Invisible Prince" has also been revived. Miss Woolgar, in the part of *Don Leander*, is not to be excelled—it is fine fairy fooling indeed, and of a beauty that deserves to be classed with the poetic. Mr. Toole, in the *Infante Furibond*, was decidedly extravagant, and ranted through the part with mock-heroic vehemence. The whole is capitally acted; and, with such a bill of fare, the new theatre may, we think, command success until the period arrives for the production of a new piece.

SURREY.—An adaptation of M. Victor Hugo's piece on the subject of *Cromwell*, produced here, gives Mr. Creswick an opportunity of personating the old Puritan Protector in a skilful manner. The fifth act of the original is omitted, and many omissions are made in the four acts retained, as well as many alterations in the spirit and design of the characters. The drama is effective, and well adapted to the tastes of a transpontine audience.

ALHAMBRA PALACE.—Messrs. Howes and Cushing continue to carry on with spirit the business of the Great United States' Circus now located within the walls of this fine edifice. The programme is one remarkably complete in its equestrian interest. Here are star and waltz entrées, infant prodigies, and crystal pyramids. The last is a fearful experiment, in which Mr. B. R. Runnels balances himself on the summit of a pile of glass decanters. No less fearful is the act, described as "Perche la Trappeze," in which M. Nichols and his sons undergo a variety of contortions on the cross surmounting a lofty pole. Wonderful and terrible it is to contemplate, yet with what ease and serenity it is accomplished! The celebrated horse *Cruiser* continues to be exhibited, in order to demonstrate to the spectators that Mr. Rarey has really tamed him; and, after witnessing the experiments to which he was subjected, no doubt could remain on the subject in the minds of the candid. It would lead us into too much detail to describe the whole of the marvels performed by this talented troupe; but we can say with confidence that they deserve all the patronage that they receive from the public.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

[The following abstract of the Parliamentary intelligence of Friday, Feb. 11, appeared in the Saturday's edition of this Journal last week.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, FEB. 11.

Their Lordships met at five o'clock and sat for an hour, but no business of public interest was transacted.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, FEB. 11.

NEW MEMBER.—Mr. Samuelson took the oath and his seat for Banbury. **THE PATENT LAWS.**—In reply to Mr. T. Duncombe, Sir S. Northcote said the Government had no intention of proposing any alteration in the patent laws.

IRISH SPIRITS.—In reply to Mr. Hassard, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he had no intention of proposing any alteration in the duties on Irish spirits.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—In reply to Lord Elcho, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the propriety of enlarging the British Museum was under the consideration of the Government.

INDIA.—Lord STANLEY gave notice that he should on Monday next ask leave to bring in a bill to enable her Majesty's Ministers to raise money in England for the services of Government in India.

INLAND LETTERS.—Mr. RICH called attention to the recent order of the Postmaster-General directing that after the 10th inst. all letters which were not prepaid should be opened by the Post Office authorities; and inquired what provisions had been made to guard the inviolability of letters thereon forwarded sent through the post? He pointed out difficulties which often existed in the way of prepayment, and contended that the order, if carried out, would be productive of great public inconvenience.—Sir S. NORTHCOTE said the change had been made with a view to put an end to the inconvenience which was inflicted upon many parties by the receipt of unpaid letters, amounting in the whole to about two millions and a half a year, sixty per cent of which consisted of communications of an annoying nature, or advertisements.

NEW GOVERNMENT OFFICES.—In reply to Mr. Tite, Lord J. MANNERS said it was intended to erect an Indian Office, uniform with the intended new Foreign Office, on the vacant site in Downing-street, but that the expense of the former would be borne by the revenues of India, subject to the sanction of Parliament.—After some remarks from Sir B. Hall, Mr. Hope, and Mr. Coningham, principally in reference to the style of architecture subject of savings-banks, with the view of increasing the security of depositors, was under the consideration of the Treasury.

THE NAVY.—Sir J. PAKINGTON, in reply to Lord J. Russell, said he proposed to bring up the Navy Estimates and to make a statement of the intentions of the Government with respect to the Navy on Friday, the 25th inst.

ROMAN CATHOLIC SOLDIERS.—General PEEL (in reply to Mr. Spooner) said that a book called "The Garden of the Soul" had long been issued to Roman Catholic soldiers at the expense of the Government, and that a sum always appeared in the Army Estimates for the supply of such books, to which the hon. member might object, if he pleased, when the estimates came again under discussion.

SUGAR DUTIES.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in reply to Mr. T. Hankey, said there was not the slightest foundation for a statement which had appeared in the *Times* of that morning to the effect that it was his intention to alter the sugar duties.

COUNTY PRISONS.—Lord NAAS obtained leave to bring in a bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to county prisons in Ireland.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.—Mr. CROSS asked leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to municipal elections, his object being to facilitate the punishment of bribery, and reduce the expenses of preparing the lists of electors.—Mr. GILPIN seconded the motion.—Mr. DILLWYN recommended that the ballot should be introduced in municipal elections. After some further discussion leave was given to bring in the bill.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.—Lord WODEHOUSE urged some inquiries respecting the recent diplomatic correspondence with the United States' Government, which had resulted in a formal abandonment of the right of search.—The Earl of MALMESBURY, in reply, entered into a series of explanations, which elicited some further comments on the subject from the Earl of Clarendon, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Carlisle, and Lord Brougham.

THE LAW OF PROPERTY AND TRUSTEES' RELIEF AMENDMENT BILL was reported as amended in Committee, and ordered to stand for third reading.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

One hundred and fifty private bills passed their second reading.

THE MINISTERIAL REFORM BILL.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER gave notice that on Monday, the 28th inst., he should move for leave to introduce a bill to amend the law relating to the representation of the people in England and Wales, and to facilitate the registration and voting of electors.

In reply to Sir J. Oglivie, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the Government intended to propose a bill to amend the representation of the people in Scotland, but it was impossible for him at present to say when it would be introduced.

THE OPIUM TRADE IN CHINA.—In reply to Mr. Gilpin, Mr. S. FITZGERALD stated that under Lord Elgin's treaty the introduction of opium into China could not be contraband, but would be legalised under certain restrictions, and on the payment of a specified duty.

THE HIGHWAYS BILL.—Mr. HARDY moved the second reading of the Highways Bill, which was agreed to; Mr. Briscoe, Sir G. Peckell, Sir G. Lewis, and Mr. Stanley expressing approval of its principle. In order that the country might have full time for the consideration of the measure, it was agreed that the consideration in Committee should not be taken for three weeks.

INDIAN FINANCE.—EAST INDIA LOAN.

Lord STANLEY, in bringing forward the Indian Budget, stated that of the ten years preceding 1857 the first three and the last three years exhibited a deficiency in the revenues of India, and the four intermediate years a small increase. For the three years beginning with the financial year 1853-4 there was a deficit of as much as £2,100,000. The income and expenditure might be said to be nearly equal on the breaking out of the mutiny in 1857-8, when the deficiency only amounted £179,000. The accounts for 1857-8 had not yet been received, but he estimated the revenue for that year at £31,540,000, and the expenditure at the £39,130,000, leaving a deficiency of £7,590,000. To this must be added the expense of troops and stores in India—a sum of nearly £1,500,000—which would make a total deficit of about £9,000,000. He estimated that in 1858-9—the financial year just terminated—the revenue would be £33,015,000, and the expenditure £45,629,000; showing a deficiency in round numbers of £12,600,000, which, with the £9,000,000, would make up a total deficiency in the two years since the mutiny broke out of £21,614,000. In this calculation he did not take into account the compensation to be granted for loss of private property during the rebellion; but against that had to be set a considerable amount of confiscated land. The great deficiency he had mentioned was almost wholly due to the extraordinary charges caused by the mutiny; and the taxes to be resorted to with the view of meeting it must be left in a great measure to the direction of the Government in India. The noble Lord then entered into an explanation of the Indian funded debt, which he said now amounted to £74,500,000, of which £15,000,000 were raised at home, and £59,500,000 in India. He did not propose to advise any alteration in the policy by which the debt of India was only guaranteed upon the Indian revenues. The noble Lord commented at some length on the resources, the public works, and the trade of India; and with regard to the tenure of land, which he next noticed, said it was the intention of the Government to allow parties to purchase the freehold of unoccupied lands, instead of paying as at present an annual rental to the Government. As it was probable that the Government in India would require for their own necessities the entire amount of money they were able to raise, it became necessary to provide for the working of the Home Government, the expenditure of which for the year 1859-60 he took at £6,151,681, making, with £1,000,000 which it was usual to keep in hand over and above the actual estimated expenditure, £7,151,681. To meet that sum there were assets amounting to £1,778,862, which would leave a deficiency of £5,372,819; and, looking to the present aspect of things, he hoped the House would not think the Government were unreasonable in asking it to sanction a loan of £7,000,000, to be secured solely on the Indian revenues. Although a deficiency in the revenue would probably continue for some time, there was reason to hope that it would not be necessary to make any further application for a similar loan in this country. The existing state of Indian affairs undoubtedly required great vigilance and administrative energy; but, in his opinion, it presented no cause for despondency as regarded the future. The noble Lord concluded by moving that the House resolve itself into a Committee for the purpose of considering the propriety of raising money in the United Kingdom for the service of the Government of India.

After a brief discussion it was agreed that the House should go into Committee on Friday, the 18th inst., and that the discussion should be reserved until that day.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—Lord BROUGHAM presented a petition against the Immigration Bill which had recently been passed by the Jamaica Legislature, and in reference to which he entered into a variety of details respecting the slave trade still prosecuted in Cuba and other West India possessions of European Powers. The petition was ordered to lie on the table.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

THE APPOINTMENT OF A MASTER IN LUNACY.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in reply to a question, stated that, although the Lord Chancellor, in appointing Mr. Higgins to a mastership of lunacy, had been convinced that the new functionary was thoroughly competent to fulfil the duties of that office, yet, in consequence of the remarks that had been made

on that appointment, Mr. Higgins had voluntarily determined to resign the office which had been conferred upon him, and to which his eligibility was so seriously impugned.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.—On a motion brought forward by Mr. TITE, a Select Committee was ordered to inquire into the operation of the laws relating to the care and treatment of lunatics, especially those so found by a coroner's inquisition.—The HOME SECRETARY explained the tenor of two bills, for the introduction of which he intended to ask leave that evening, relating to the management of lunatic inmates in county and private asylums.

BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY.—Lord J. RUSSELL obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to bankruptcy and insolvency.

TURNPIKE TOLLS.—Mr. ALCOCK moved for the presentation of an address to the Crown praying that a commission might be issued to inquire into the best means of abolishing turnpike tolls in England and Wales. The hon. member was proceeding to show cause for the appointment of such a commission, when the House was "counted out."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The Tramways (Ireland) Bill was read a second time, on the motion of Sir R. FERGUSON.

MARRIAGE LAW AMENDMENT BILL.

Lord BURY moved the second reading of this bill. This measure, which would render legal marriage with a deceased wife's sister, was, he said, word for word the same as that introduced in and passed by the House of Commons last Session.

The motion was seconded by Mr. SCHNEIDER. Mr. B. HOPE declared that the unions which the bill was designed to legalise had been condemned by the united voice of the Christian Church for fifteen centuries. He moved an amendment deferring the second reading for six months.

Mr. BALL supported the bill, contending that there was neither Scripture prohibition nor moral evil in marriages such as it contemplated. Out of 750 clergymen in London 400 had petitioned in favour of the measure.

Mr. BUXTON also supported the bill, which was opposed by Mr. H. Drummond.

Further remarks were made by Mr. Akroyd and General Thompson in favour of the measure; and Mr. Stewart against it.

Sir G. C. LEWIS observed upon the doubtful views in which English law and lawyers had at different times regarded the question. In other countries he remarked that union with a deceased wife's sister was permitted in nearly every Protestant State, and among Roman Catholics could be contracted under a Papal dispensation. The present state of the law was unsatisfactory, and he thought the promoters of the bill had made out a fair case in its behalf.

Mr. Secretary WALPOLE gave the measure his individual opposition. If marriage with a deceased wife's sister was permitted, the principle, he feared, would be carried further, and various other unions within a similar verge of affinity declared to be legal.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in explanation of the reasons which now, for the first time, induced him to give his vote in favour of the second reading of this bill, said he had hitherto refrained from voting on the question, but, having fully considered it, he had satisfied himself that there was no religious prohibition against the marriage with a deceased wife's sister.

Mr. WALTER opposed the bill, and contended that there was no such feeling in this country in favour of marriage with a deceased wife's sister as some honourable members had represented.

Lord BURY having replied, the House divided, when there appeared:—For the second reading, 135; against it, 77: majority, 58.

INTRODUCTION OF BARON MEYER DE ROTHSCHILD.—During the course of this discussion Baron Meyer de Rothschild, recently elected member for Hythe, came to the table to be sworn. A resolution, in conformity with the Act passed last Session, for allowing him to take the Parliamentary oath, omitting the words "on the true faith of a Christian," was proposed by Mr. A. Smith, and seconded by Lord J. Russell. After a short conversation this motion was agreed to, and the hon. member duly took his seat.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Mr. GLADSTONE and THE IONIAN PARLIAMENT.—Earl GREY asked whether the new Constitution said to have been proposed to the Ionian Parliament by Mr. Gladstone had been approved of by her Majesty's Government, and whether there was any objection to lay a copy of it upon the table.—The Earl of CARNARVON said the proposition referred to was under the consideration of the Ionian Legislature, and it would, therefore, be inexpedient to make it public at present.—Earl GREY said he would renew the question and challenge discussion on a future day.—The Earl of DERBY said he should feel it his duty to refuse the papers and oppose discussion until the matter was decided by the Ionian Assembly.—After some further discussion the subject dropped, and some bills were forwarded a stage.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

NEW MEMBERS.—Mr. Salomons took his seat for Greenwich in the room of Mr. Townsend; and Mr. J. O. Lever, for Galway, in the room of Sir T. Redington—both resigned.

THE PARLIAMENTARY OATHS.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE gave notice of a motion for correcting the resolution exempting Jewish members from the use of the words "on the true faith of a Christian," when taking their seats, into a standing order.

THE TIMBER DUTIES.—Mr. MITCHELL gave notice of a resolution in favour of repealing the duties on wood.

THE INDIAN MUTINY.—Mr. GILPIN gave notice that he should, on an early day, call attention to the massacre of the 26th Native Infantry, and ask whether any steps had been taken to punish its perpetrators, as described by Mr. Cooper in his work on the Punjab.

THE OPIUM TRADE.—Mr. GILPIN also gave notice of a resolution in condemnation of the growth and manufacture of opium in India.

THE REFORM BILL.—Mr. BLAND asked whether it was intended by Government to bring in a bill during the present Session to amend the representation of the people in Ireland?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that, with the permission of the House, he would postpone all further information with regard to the Government Reform Bill until he made his general statement on the 25th inst.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.—In reply to Mr. Craufurd, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the preliminaries of a convention had been agreed upon between the Governments of England and Austria for the establishment of telegraphic communication with Alexandria, on the principle of a conditional financial guarantee on the part of this country.

ESTATES OF INTESATES.—Mr. LOCKE KING obtained leave to bring in a bill for the better settling the real estates of intestates.

NEWSPAPERS, &c.—Mr. AYRTON asked leave to bring in a bill to repeal certain Acts and parts of Acts relating to newspapers, pamphlets, and other publications, and to printers, typesetters, and reading-rooms; the object of the bill being to sweep away all legal distinctions between newspapers and other publications, and to relieve newspaper proprietors from the necessity of registering their names and giving securities to the authorities at Somerset House; the hon. member contending that the law of libel was amply sufficient to meet all exigencies, and that the restrictions placed upon the publication of newspapers and pamphlets were alike useless and injurious.—The SOLICITOR-GENERAL said there were undoubtedly many obsolete and useless statutes among those to which the hon. member had referred. He would not, therefore, oppose the motion, but reserve to himself the right of decision when the bill was before the House and he knew all the statutes with which the hon. member proposed to deal.—Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

EDUCATION.—Lord MELGUND moved that in future the educational votes for England and Scotland should be taken separately, his object being to show the exact share which fell to Scotland.—Mr. ADDERLEY contended that ample opportunities for discussion were afforded by the present system, and that no benefit could result from the adoption of the motion, which might, on the other hand, give rise to serious inconveniences.—After some further discussion, the motion was negatived without a division.

THE ANNUITY TAX.—Mr. BLACK obtained leave to bring in a bill to abolish this tax in Edinburgh and Montrose.

COUNTY VOTERS.—Sir E. COLEBROOKE obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the law for the registration of county voters in Scotland.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS BILL.—This bill was withdrawn.

MARRIAGE LAW AMENDMENT BILL.—This bill passed through committee.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.—Mr. Whiteside, the Irish Attorney-General, was on Friday week returned for Dublin University without opposition; and on the same day Mr. Lever was elected, also without opposition, for Galway. On Saturday last Mr. Gladstone was unanimously re-elected member for the University of Oxford. At Greenwich, on Tuesday, the election resulted in the return of Alderman Salomons, the numbers at the close of the poll being—Salomons, 3400; Angerstein, 2511. Baron Mayer de Rothschild was on the same day returned for Hythe, unopposed.

CONSULS.—The Queen has appointed Robert Alexander Osborne Dalrymple, Esq., now Acting Consul-General at Belgrade, to be her Majesty's Consul at Erzerum; and Alfred Septimus Walne, Esq., now her Majesty's Consul at Cairo, to be her Majesty's Consul at Alexandria. The Queen has approved of Mr. George Joachim Goschen as Consul-General in London for the Free Hanseatic Cities of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg; and of Mr. Alexander Connal as Consul at Port Louis, Mauritius, for his Majesty the Emperor of Austria.

TESTIMONIAL.—The meteorological contributions to the Registrar-General's quarterly returns, and others, have presented to Dr. Barker, of Bedford, a handsome striking skeleton clock, upon a marble plinth. The following inscription indicates the occasion of the testimonial:—"Presented to Thomas Herbert Barker, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S., by the officers and members of the British Meteorological Society, and others, as a memorial of their esteem, and a recognition of his successful exertions in obtaining for them the recirculation of the reports of the Registrar-General, which had been withdrawn by a Treasury minute."

COUNTRY NEWS.

The Exhibition of the Royal Scottish Academy was opened on Saturday last. It is said to be very good, and the display of works of native artists is above the average.

One of the most successful and voluminous of modern composers of Scottish melody, Mr. Peter M'Leod, died at the close of last week. He was a much-respected citizen of Edinburgh.

A handsome white marble monument, in the Gothic style, has just been erected in Ripon Cathedral to the memory of the late esteemed Master of the Ripon Grammar School, the Rev. William Plues.

Among the many addresses and congratulations which have been presented to the Queen and Prince Consort on the auspicious event of the birth of a son to the Princess Royal, Princess Frederick William of Prussia, was one from the inhabitants of Kew, which her Majesty, we are informed, was pleased to receive very graciously.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce resolved, at a meeting held on Monday, to forward a memorial to Government in favour of the bill which is at present being promoted by the Mersey Dock Board, the object of which is to enable the board to borrow £300,000 for dock improvements and extensions on the Liverpool side of the Mersey.

At EDINBURGH, on Monday morning, Mr. Robert Chambers gave a lecture, in the Merchants' Hall, on "Merchants and Merchandise in Old Times." A large number of gentlemen, representing nearly all the various professions and mercantile interests of the city, were present.

TRADE OF GREENOCK.—We learn from the *Scottish Guardian* that there are at present building, or about to be commenced, in the various shipbuilding yards at Greenock, nine iron steamers and five wooden sailing-vessels. The engineering works are also pretty busy.

ROYAL ROUTE VIA CRINAN AND CALEDONIAN CANALS.—We learn, although there is no prospect of passengers being conveyed this season by the Crinan Canal, that Messrs. David Hutchison and Co., of Glasgow, are arranging a mode of conveyance which will make the "Royal Route" equally pleasant and attractive as formerly.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MONTROSE.—In our notice of this church we omitted the name of the present incumbent, the Rev. Henry James Marshall, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, and late Minister of Margaret's Chapel, and Walcot Church, Bath. He was appointed to this church just before Christmas, and the church was opened for Divine service on Christmas-day last.

DRINKING-FOUNTAINS FOR ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—At the council meeting held on the 9th inst. a letter was read from Alderman George Higginbottom, offering four drinking-fountains, with waste-water troughs—one for each ward—on the condition that the Corporation supply them with water and hereafter keep them in repair. The offer was cordially accepted.

BURSTING OF THE DEARNE AND DOVE CANAL.—Early on the morning of Friday week this canal burst its embankment below the level of its bed, at a point near Barnsley, and the water rushed with terrific force into the valley below, carrying away walls, trees, and every obstacle in its track, till about four miles and a half of the canal were almost drained. More than 50,000,000 gallons of water were forced out upon the roads and fields, the weight of which would be considerably more than 200,000 tons.

THE WEDGWOOD MEMORIALS.—The two projects for doing honour to the memory of the late Josiah Wedgwood are now fairly before the public, and the respective committees are most actively engaged in furthering their projects. The list of subscriptions to the Wedgwood Institute scheme amounts at the present time to upwards of £1900. We are informed (says the *Staffordshire Advertiser*) that the subscription list towards the statue is also being daily augmented.

THE HAVELOCK MONUMENT AT SUNDERLAND.—At a meeting of the Sunderland Town Council, on Monday, the Mayor said he had been requested some time ago to write to the Government for a contribution towards the Havelock Monument, in the shape of gun metal for a colossal statue of eight feet. He had received an answer from the Lords of the Treasury, which stated that £420 would be inserted in the estimates of the War Department for the purpose of purchasing three tons and a half of gun metal, which would be placed at the disposal of the committee.

WHALE HUNT IN ORKNEY.—CAPTURE OF SEVENTY WHALES.—A few nights ago (says the *John o' Groat Journal*) the villagers of St. Mary's Holm were surprised by a strange hubbub and noise in Holm Sound. The villagers turned out to a man, mustering some ten boats, got afloat—four men on an average to each boat—and found a flock of "bottle-noses" that had lost their reckoning, blowing off steam quite near the village. Battle was given immediately, and, after a short but hot pursuit, the whole flock of seventy whales was stranded a little east of the village, amongst rugged block rocks. The whales are large on the average, and in fine condition. They will likely fetch some £200 to the villagers.

STATISTICS OF THE LIVERPOOL FREE LIBRARY.—The books issued from the circulating branches of the library for the week ending Feb. 2, 1858, were 7653 volumes. For the corresponding week this year 9075 volumes; and from the central reading-room, in Duke-street, 4169; together, 13,244 volumes. When the Manchester Free Library was opened, the Queen, Prince Albert, and other illustrious personages showered donations of valuable books; the Liverpool Library has not had these advantages. Until the new library now building is ready there is not room for the readers that present themselves at the central library, in Duke-street. This will be remedied in eight or ten months, as the new library is fast progressing to completion. It is 220 feet in front, and 160 deep.

THE QUEEN'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL, BIRMINGHAM.—The Principals of Queen's College, Lands Cox, F.R.S., has commenced the arduous task of collecting one million of postage stamps on behalf of the Queen's Hospital, equivalent to £4166 13s. 4d., which sum would cover the present liabilities of the charity; afford additional accommodation to the out-patients, who are now crowded into two small waiting-rooms; open a ward for diseases of the eye; a ward for burns and cases of a similar class; and erect a small chapel, for which an endowment of £40 per annum has been provided by the late Dr. Warneford. The following gracious communication has been received from her Majesty the Queen:—"Sir Charles Phipps has received the commands of her Majesty the Queen to forward to Mr. William Lands Cox the inclosed cheque for one hundred pounds, as a donation from her Majesty to the funds of the Queen's Hospital.—Buckingham Palace, February 15, 1859."

REJOICINGS AT BALMORAL.—By special command of our gracious Queen, the tenantry on the Highland estates, with their wives and families, were summoned to an entertainment and ball at Balmoral Castle, on Wednesday evening, in commemoration of the birth of a Prussian prince. We glean the following particulars from the *Aberdeen Herald*:—"At seven o'clock the tenantry and their families, numbering in all some 200, assembled at the castle, and having partaken of well-served refreshments, adjourned to the ball-room, when John Begg, Esq., of the Lochcarron Distillery, proposed that a congratulatory address (which was read) should be presented to the Princess Frederick William of Prussia, embodying the loyal and loving feeling of the tenantry of Balmoral at the event which had called them together. The address was most enthusiastically agreed to. Afterwards the healths of the Queen, the Prince Consort, and the Royal Family, were heartily drunk. And while thus the better-to-do on the Royal estates enjoyed themselves, it was made known that the poorer should not be without an opportunity of partaking in similar rejoicings. The ball then commenced, and was kept up with great spirit till an early hour next morning."

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—On Monday morning, on the Wells extension of the Somerset Central Company, now in course of formation, as several of the workmen were riding in some train-waggons between Wells and Glastonbury, one of the waggons capsized, ejecting three of the occupants. One of the unfortunate men met with such injuries, in consequence of the engine passing over him, that ere reaching Glastonbury he expired. Another had both his legs fractured, and lies in a precarious state, with but faint hopes of recovery. The third met with a narrow escape, for the toes of his boots were taken off by one of the waggons or the engine, whilst he sustained no injury.—On Monday four men proceeded in a small boat down the Bay of Dublin for the purpose of boarding a vessel expected to arrive by the up-tide. After passing the Poolbeg Light a heavy squall struck the boat, which upset, when two of the men perished. The other two clung to the boat and oars, and were picked up by a tug steamer. One of the men rescued was the most helpless of the crew, having a wooden leg.

THE BALLOT.—About a hundred gentlemen friends of the ballot, including several members of Parliament, dined together at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, on Wednesday evening, under the presidency of the Hon. H. Berkeley, M.P.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE CHURCH.—The Rev. W. H. Milman, M.A., Librarian of St. John's College, and Rector of St. Augustine's Church, in the City, has been elected to the office of Minor Canon in St. Paul's Cathedral; the Rev. James C. Robertson, M.A., Vicar of Beakesbourne, Kent, has been appointed to the vacant canonry in Canterbury Cathedral. *Rectories:* Rev. J. Hardy to Stratton-on-the-Foss, near Bath; Rev. R. Williams to Stephen, Bristol. *Vicarages:* Rev. J. P. Billing to Loders, Dorset; Rev. R. J. Newby to Enderby-cum-Whetstone, Leicestershire. *Incumbencies:* Rev. H. White to the Savoy Chapel Precinct, Strand, London; Rev. D. Wright to the New Church, Durdham-down, Bristol. The Rev. George Wallace to the living of Burghclere, near Newbury. *Chaplaincies:* Rev. J. M. Sanger to Brighthelmston Asylum, near Bristol; Rev. A. H. Ward to St. Gabriel's Church and Alms-houses, on the New Cut, Westminster. *Perpetual Curacies, &c.:* Rev. E. L. Davies to Newmarket, Flintshire; Rev. W. J. Williams to Longloft, Dorset. Rev. A. Lush to be Curate of Kibworth, Market Harborough. Rev. A. D. Pringle to be Travelling Secretary to the Bishop-designate of Columbia.

MR. A. M. ROSS.

THIS eminent engineer, whose connection with the Victoria Bridge at Montreal has earned him a well-merited renown both in Canada and at home, is second son of the late Mr. John Ross, of Scotsburn, in Ross-shire, who was a farmer and wheelwright. In the family were three sons and a daughter. The subject of our memoir was born on the 25th of December, 1805; and when but six years of age his father and sister died, and were buried in one grave. Shortly after this severe domestic affliction Mrs. Ross proceeded with her sons to Dornoch, in Sutherlandshire, the place of her birth, and had them placed in the public school of the town, under the immediate care of Mr. John Davidson, a scholar of some note. Alexander had, even in early boyhood, the greatest predilection for mathematics, and devoted all his time to their study. He made such progress that he carried away successive prizes at the various examinations that took place during his stay at the school. In 1823, being then in his eighteenth year, he went to London to find scope for his ambition. There he found a friend in the person of his uncle, Mr. Hugh Ross, who was extensively engaged with Mr. Hugh M'Intosh, then a great contractor for public works. Here Mr. Ross found himself in his proper element. In the employ of Mr. M'Intosh he remained until 1836. At this date Mr. M'Intosh, through the infirmities of age, being compelled to give up business, Mr. Ross sought for employment in railways. From his acquaintance with Mr. Stephenson, who had heard of his antecedents, that gentleman was instrumental in procuring him the appointment of manager for a section of the North Midland Railway in Derbyshire. In 1842, the various works that he had superintended having reached completion, he next turned his attention to the Chester and Holyhead Railway, then in contemplation. He prepared the surveys, and assisted to mature the plans of the company and deposited them in the usual way in November, 1843. In the following Session the bill was passed, and it is but



MR. A. M. ROSS, ACTING ENGINEER OF THE VICTORIA BRIDGE OVER THE ST. LAWRENCE.

just to say that it was mainly through Mr. Ross's untiring zeal and energy that a competing project put forth by the Great Western Railway Company, for the same purpose, had to give place to the one in which he had interested himself. Upon the commencement of the work Mr. Ross became one of the two chief assistants to Mr. Stephenson; the other being the late Mr. Frank Foster. This was the era from which dates the first conception of tubular bridges. Two were rendered necessary on the line—the Conway Bridge to span the river, and the Britannia Bridge to cross the Menai Straits. In the construction of both of these Mr. Ross took a very conspicuous part. The Conway Bridge, commenced in 1810, was completed in two years; and the Britannia in 1850. In 1852 Mr. Ross was dispatched to Canada to prosecute a still more gigantic work—the Victoria Bridge at Montreal; but, as his name occurs in several portions of the account of that undertaking, we need not repeat here the long list of services he has performed since 1852. The accompanying Portrait is from an original painting, recently taken in Montreal.

STATUE TO CAPTAIN PECHELL,
ERECTED IN THE PAVILION, BRIGHTON.

AMONG the memorials which continue to be erected to the brave who lost their lives while serving their country in the Crimea, there is one just erected in the vestibule of the Pavilion, Brighton, to the heroic young Captain Pechell, only son of Admiral Sir George Pechell, Bart., M.P. for Brighton. The admiration awakened by the chivalric spirit of this young officer, and the deep sympathy felt for his sudden loss while in the discharge of one of his self-imposed duties in that memorable war, led the inhabitants of Brighton to enter upon a subscription which has enabled them to raise a statue to his memory. Mr. Noble, of Bruton-street, is the sculptor who was selected to carry out the wishes of the subscribers, and he has succeeded in producing a fine work full of fire and character suitable to the glowing ardour and inspiring mind of Captain Pechell, who fell gloriously while leading his men to dislodge the enemy from one of the trenches before Sebastopol. The inscription on the pedestal is as follows:—

William Henry Cecil George Pechell, Captain in her Majesty's 77th Regiment, only son of Vice-Admiral Sir George Brooke Pechell, Bart., M.P. for the borough of Brighton, killed before Sebastopol September 3, 1855, in the noble performance of his duty, while leading his men in front of the advanced trench near the Redan. Aged twenty-five years. Erected by public subscription.

PRESENTATION OF A
TESTIMONIAL TO MR. THOMAS BAZLEY,
M.P. FOR MANCHESTER.

ON the 12th ult. a meeting of the members of the late Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures in Manchester was held in the Mayor's parlour, Townhall, for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to Thomas Bazley, Esq., M.P., who held the office of president of the chamber for fourteen years. The testimonial consisted of a very handsome silver candelabrum, which could also be used as an épergne. The design is at once elegant and appropriate. The candelabrum consists of a massive circular vase, beautifully chased, from the centre of which springs an Ionic column,

around which is intertwined a wreath of corn and cotton. Surrounding this column, upon four angular projections, in frosted silver, are the figures of Mercury, impersonating Industry, supported by a bag of cotton; Science, with mechanical emblems, holding an unrolled scroll in one hand, upon which are engraved the names of the principal inventors of mechanical means for cotton spinning and manufacturing; Peace, holding out the olive branch, and supported by a cornucopia, or horn of plenty; and Justice, as usual, holding the balance. On one front of the base there is engraved the following inscription:—

Presented by the members of the Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures at Manchester to Thomas Bazley, Esq., who held the office of President during a period of fourteen years. 1858.

The testimonial is from the establishment of Messrs. R. and S. Garrard and Co., of London, and cost 400 guineas.

The Mayor of Manchester (Iris Mackie, Esq.) presided, and Mr. Bazley occupied the seat of honour, on the chairman's right.

The Mayor, in opening the proceedings, said he was delighted to see them all assembled to do honour to a gentleman who was so much respected and beloved by his fellow-townsmen as Mr. Bazley.

The testimonial was presented by Mr. Henry Ashworth, who closed an address characterised by good taste with requesting, on the part of the subscribers, that Mr. Bazley would receive the testimonial, not in the light of a reward, but as an acknowledgment of their obligations. Mr. Bazley returned thanks in a speech which elicited great applause.

Votes of thanks to the testimonial committee and to the chairman closed the proceedings.

THE CAMPANA MUSEUM.

(THIRD NOTICE.)

In the two preceding notices which have appeared in our columns relative to the magnificent Campana Museum we endeavoured to impress upon the minds of our readers the extraordinary importance of the collection, and to stimulate the lovers of art, and those who guide public taste in this country, to make timely exertions to secure for the nation the most unique and extensive assemblage of art-treasures ever attainable by an expenditure of money worthy of a great people. The limits of a newspaper do not permit us to enter upon the subject so fully as we could desire, either in description or engraved illustrations; but we have, perhaps, said enough to create an interest in the matter, and to prepare the public for the development of the grand design of enriching our national



MONUMENT TO CAPT. PECHELL JUST INAUGURATED AT BRIGHTON.



TESTIMONIAL TO MR. BAZLEY, M.P. FOR MANCHESTER.

collections by the acquisition of this matchless museum. Amongst the innumerable art-objects contained in the various departments of the Campana Collection none are more singularly curious and beautiful than the exquisite specimens of Etrurian, Grecian, and Roman terra-cottas and ancient plastic workmanship, especially those obtained from excavations made at vast cost and labour, under the direction of the Marquis of Campana and other distinguished antiquarians, in the cemeteries and tombs of Veii, Perugia, Vulturnum, Clusium, Rhusiana, Volaterra, and the celebrated cities of Etruria, where the arts and sciences flourished long before the foundation of Rome, which derived from them many of their political institutions and religious ceremonies. In this department the collection of vases is eminently entitled to admiration, not only for the elegance of their form and the exquisite taste of their decorations, but for their number and great variety

T H E C A M P A N A M U S E U M , R O M E .



FRIEZE IN TERRA-COTTA—MARINE VENUS AND AMPHITRITE.

There are vases of primitive design and large dimensions found in the tumuli at Ceres and Vel. The ornaments and friezes, or bands of bassi-relievi, which decorate the body of these vases, as well as the character of the figures of men and animals, indicate an Oriental origin, and remind us of similar remains of Assyrian art brought to light by the recent researches amongst the ruins of Nineveh. Still more interesting and important are the vases, of various forms and dimensions, bearing inscriptions and paintings, which afford us glimpses of the most remote periods of classic history. These may be justly termed unique, for we vainly seek in the most celebrated cabinets and museums of Europe specimens such as the Marquis of Campana has assembled in this portion of his collection. We see recorded by the artist's hand on these vases episodes from the war of the Greeks and Trojans, mingled with compositions which refer to a much earlier period; and, amidst the heroes with whose names we are familiar, such as Achilles, Ajax, &c., we find others unknown to us, which prove that the personages and incidents they represent are much more ancient than the Homeric age. The greater number of vases of this description have been discovered in the tombs of Agrylla—a town which preceded that of Ceres, one of the ancient cities of Etruria. It was in this rich antiquarian field that the Marquis of Campana made discoveries invaluable to the archaeologist, and which have thrown a new light upon many doubtful points of history and art. One instance will suffice. The singularity of the immense beards, with those regularly-disposed screw curls, as represented in the paintings and sculptures of Assyrian Monarchs, has been generally remarked; but no suspicion existed that these magnificent hirsute adornments

were not natural until the Marquis of Campana, in the course of his researches, discovered an ancient Etrurian sarcophagus on which were two recumbent figures, life size. The male figure was

furnished with a beard of elaborate Assyrian fashion, so minute in all its details that the strings which fastened the appendage to the face proved plainly it was artificial, and at once set to rest the question as to whether beards grew naturally in those spiral curls on the chins of Darius and Cyrus, or were produced by the skill and industry of the Court barber. Another curious discovery made by the Marquis on opening these Etrurian sepulchres illustrates a custom amongst this ancient people which has not been transmitted to us by any other channel. The interior walls of the tombs, usually of considerable size, were found to be covered with paintings of various objects of domestic and personal character. The action of the air, however, soon effaced every trace of design or colour, so that the object of the paintings could not be guessed at until the Marquis had caused several painters to be ready on the opening of one of the tombs to copy the paintings before they could fade away. It was then found that every object represented on the walls was contained in the tombs, and that, in fact, these paintings formed an illustrated catalogue of the memorials which the love, veneration, or ostentation of the relatives of the deceased thought necessary to deposit in his tomb. These articles consist, as we have observed, chiefly of personal ornaments, lamps, drinking-glasses, amphoræ, plates, tazzi, cups and utensils for the service of the table; vases, flagons, and cups won in racing and rowing matches (which are accurately delineated on the prizes as we see in the present day); and appurtenances of the toilet, with figures of men and animals, more or less fantastic, and vessels, of which the singularity and variety of forms are truly surprising. The painting, the bas-reliefs, and the



BACCHIC TAZZA IN TERRA-COTTA.



BASSI-RELIEVI ON THE TAZZA.

gilding, which we can perceive were employed in the embellishment of many of these objects, are perfectly unique. The cups and vases, with exquisite little friezes, form a portion of this class of objects, from which we have selected one for illustration this week. It is a bacchic tazza or vase in terra-cotta, of exceedingly elegant shape, with gilt figures in bassi-relievi, on a coloured ground, ornamenting the sides. The handles are formed of female heads, and in the upper portion on each side are two naked female figures, in graceful attitudes, to whom two winged geni' offer apples. The ornaments in the lower part are masks of Silenus, with interposing ornaments of vine branches and grapes, of most tasteful design. These details are represented in an engraved section of one side of the vase.

Not the least important characteristic of these beautiful works is the infinity of novel and elegant designs they offer for varied application in decorative art. Can anything, for instance, be more refined in conception or perfect in execution than the portion of a terra-cotta frieze, shown in our Engraving which represents a marine Venus and Amphitrite riding on sea-horses, and attended by two diminutive Tritons besides a flying Cupid, who with an open parasol protects the face of Venus from the rays of the sun? The voluptuous grace of the Goddess of Beauty, and the chaster charms of the Ocean Queen, careering over the smooth waves on these coursers of the deep, who seem proud of their lovely burdens, have been admirably expressed by the artist. This beautiful group of marine divinities formed most probably a portion of a frieze, in which Venus and Amphitrite were followed by Thetis and the Nereides, in a procession of Neptune and his attendant deities. Raphael, in his celebrated ornaments in stucco and painting, with which the noble school of Leo X. has identified itself, makes frequent use of this classic and fanciful idea. It would be difficult, indeed, to point out a work, or even a fragment, of those rare relics of antiquity in which the modern artist might not find something suggestive of grace, beauty, and simplicity for his designs.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

MR. HARVEY COOMBE'S sale of blood stock took place on Monday at Tattersall's, and the lot, which did not include the Nob and two favourite brood mares, fetched very fair prices. No less than five of them were the produce of the old horse and Premature. Tumbler fetched 105 gs.; Pitapat, 273 gs.; and Pax, 357 gs. A Stockwell two-year-old went at 160 gs. into Woolcot's stable; and Lord Stamford (who intends to give up the Quorn at the end of the season) bought a two-year-old and a three-year-old, the latter for 150 gs.

The wretched weather was a sad damper to the Reading steeplechases. Alfred the Great won the Erleigh Stakes, but had rather a narrow shave for it, as his rider, George Stevens, broke one of his stirrup-leathers soon after starting. He caught hold of it, however, and rode the three-mile course through with it in his teeth, and the stirrup-iron dangling from it. The acceptances for the Epsom and the Newmarket Handicaps are exceedingly satisfactory, and many say that Admiral Rous never made better. Out of 91, some 50 stand in for the Metropolitan; 65 out of 110 for the City and Suburban; and 31 out of 61 for the Newmarket one. Drogheda (5 st. 8 lb.) is at 15 to 1 for the Chester Cup, "taken freely," and Newmarket is in ecstasies; while Weathercock (10 st. 13 lb.), who always runs well at Liverpool, seems to be "coming" for the Steeplechase. Electric is at 16 to 1 for the Derby; and Viking has backers at 40 to 1, although we should think his chance a decidedly forlorn one. Scott makes no sign; and, in fact, it seems highly probable that the South will have it all their own way this year, and yet disown Promised Land into the bargain. Lincoln opens the season with a mixed meeting on Wednesday and Thursday; there is a steeplechase also on Wednesday at Tenby; and on Thursday, among the horses of the Wynnstey Hunt, for a £25 cup and £50 added. Secret Treasure is said to be forward in her preparation, and likely to go to Lincoln for the Queen's Plate.

Mr. Charles Bindley, well known as a writer of many years' standing on sporting subjects, under the nom de plume of "Harry Hieover," died at Brighton last week, in his sixty-third year. He was, we believe, originally an officer in the army.

Mr. Talby's hounds had a great thing on Thursday. They found at Kington Spinney, and forced him away for Oadby, leaving it to the left, and so on at a rattling pace through hundreds of hares in Stoughton Park, and away to Evington, leaving Thurnly on the right, to Scraptoft, near which the hounds got on still better terms with him. He then pointed for Humberstone, and went very hard, up wind, for two miles, crossing the Uppingham turnpike-road, then turned again for Scraptoft, through the spinney for Keyham, which he left on the right, through Beeby nearly to Barkby and Thor-maston, with a breast high scent, where they came to a check. This was, perhaps, not one of the quickest but one of the nicest runs in Leicestershire this season. Mr. Gilmour (on Leicester), Mr. Talby, Captain De Winton, Mr. Jones, and Mr. Barton from Yorkshire, and a few others were well up. On the day before this the Duke's drew Melton Spinney blank, for the first time this season; ditto Brentingby Spinney and Freeby Wood. They then went to Croxton Lings, and had a fast but short thing to ground.

A remarkable incident occurred in the Surrey Union on Thursday. They found their first fox at Busbridge, and killed him, racing pace, in ten minutes. The hounds had hardly broken him up when two or three of them got on the line of another fox, which had gone away side by side with the first, and the body, leaving their hasty lunch, went to the cry, and killed him also in forty-five minutes!

The coursing of next week is entirely concentrated on the Waterloo Meeting, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. Mr. A. Dalzell is the judge; and Sunbeam is first favourite, at 100 to 6. It will be strange if he wins at the third attempt; but Captain Spencer's kennel is in much finer form now than when it got so knocked about at Brougham.

LATEST BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S.—THURSDAY EVENING.

The Brewer and Jealousy were co-favourites in the betting for the Liverpool Steeplechase. Drogheda advanced from 16 to 1 to 100 to 2, taken and offered, for the Chester Cup. 4 to 1 was offered on the field for the Two Thousand, and 11 to 1 for the Derby.

LIVERPOOL STEEPLECHASE.—10 to 1 agst Jealousy (t), 10 to 1 agst The Brewer (t), 100 to 7 agst Weathercock (t), 100 to 6 agst Jean du Quesno (t), 20 to 1 agst Half Caste (t and off), 30 to 1 Gladius (t and off).

CHESTER CUP.—100 to 8 agst Drogheda (take 13 to 1), 25 to agst Herne (t), 30 to 1 agst Polestar (off).

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.—1 to 1 agst The Promised Land (take 9 to 2), 16 to 1 agst Marionette (t and off).

DERBY.—11 to 1 agst Promised Land (off), 23 to 1 agst Volcano (t), 1000 to 10 agst Fyfield (t).

THE ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.—Lord Bury, M.P., has forwarded a gift of £21 to this institution, on behalf of himself and the passengers of the steamship Asia, which was collected on their homeward voyage from New York to Liverpool. His Lordship has accompanied this offering by the following interesting letter:—"London, 47, Sloane-street, Feb. 16. Sir,—On the homeward voyage of the steamship Asia, from New York, the passengers wiled away the time by contributing short papers in verse and prose to a magazine which they established on board, and which, partly in allusion to the name of the ship, and partly in honour of Mr. Lott, her captain, they called the 'Atlantic Lottery.' It was proposed by some of the ladies on board, and carried by acclamation, that the MS. of the magazine should be raffled for, and that the proceeds should be given to the funds of the Royal National Life-boat Institution. I have, in consequence, the honour and satisfaction of inclosing a cheque on Messrs. Coutts and Co. for £21. May I request that you will acknowledge the receipt of this note, as I have engaged to communicate your reply to my fellow-passengers? They are not without a hope that others may adopt an amusement which made their voyage a pleasant one, and the proceeds of which will, they trust, in the hands of your society, help to alleviate the sufferings of some who have 'gone down to the sea in ships' with less good fortune than the providence of God awarded to themselves. I have, &c., (signed) Bury."—The Earl of Derby, also, we are glad to hear, has presented £20 to this institution.

A LETTER from Toulon informs us that some fishermen of that port have discovered an enormous bank of oysters to the west of the harbour. An official report addressed to the Minister of Marine states that, if preserved for a short period, this bank will produce annually several millions of oysters, and that their price will not exceed 20c. (21.) a dozen. The Minister is about to issue orders to regulate the fishery.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DATA MEANS OF				THERMOMETER.			WIND.		RAINFALL in 24 hours. Read at 10 A.M.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum at 10 A.M.	Maximum at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Moment in 24 hours.	
Feb. 9	29.401	46.1	43.3	91	0-10	40.3	48.5	SSE. SSW.	534	.036
" 10	29.511	44.4	39.7	85	6	42.4	50.8	SSW.	279	.198
" 11	29.618	46.2	39.7	80	8	39.3	49.4	SSW.	539	.123
" 12	29.760	45.8	42.1	88	8	45.5	50.2	SSW.	400	.123
" 13	29.957	46.6	40.7	82	8	43.8	51.0	SSW. SW.	132	—
" 14	29.934	44.8	40.7	87	9	39.2	48.8	SW. WNW.	113	.250
" 15	30.159	43.7	41.4	92	10	36.1	50.7	SW.	417	.027

DESTRUCTION OF THE "SUTLEY" BY FIRE.—Intelligence was on Thursday morning posted at Lloyd's announcing the total destruction by fire of the British ship *Sutley* (Captain James, commander), while lying in the River Hooghly, bound for London. The *Sutley* belonged to Mr. Richard Green, of Blackwall, and was a first class ship of 1150 tons. No mention is made of the cause of the fire.

BURNING OF THE BARQUE "BRISSEIS."—The captain and crew of the above ship arrived in Southampton in the *Avon*, from the Brazil, on Monday. The following details are furnished by the chief mate (John Norton):—"The *Brisseis*, Captain Care, left Gravesend in October with Government stores, consisting of wooden and iron houses, &c., for Vancouver's Island. The crew, including the master and mate, comprised fifteen individuals, and there were five passengers on board. Nothing of importance occurred until the 7th of December, when the ship was in lat. 21.52 S., long. 23.0 W. About six in the morning of that day smoke was discovered issuing from the hold. Search was made during the day to ascertain where the fire originated, but without effect. The weather at the time was fine and the wind light; and as the smoke continued to increase much anxiety was manifested. About midnight the smoke was so dense, both fore and aft, that it was deemed necessary to get the boats out and make preparations for leaving the ship. This was done under the supervision of the mate, but before it could be accomplished the flames burst forth through the main hatch. With great difficulty water and provisions were got into the boat, and the passengers and crew were compelled to leave the ship from the violence of the flames and the suffocating effects of the smoke. There were but two boats available, and they were somewhat deeply laden by the number of persons in them, and the provisions and personal baggage which they were enabled to get out of the ship. There was only one lady passenger on board. The boats put off from the ship soon after one o'clock on the morning of the 8th, and an hour after the three masts went over the side. The boats lay until noon of that day, and the ship having burned to the water's edge, they left her. It was ascertained that they were about 300 miles from the nearest port, and 500 from Rio de Janeiro, to which port they steered, as the wind was favourable. In order that the boats should not part company they were connected by a rope, and in this manner they hoisted sail and departed on their perilous voyage. The weather for the first day or two was fine, but afterwards the wind rose to nearly a gale, and the sea also rose, so that there was great danger of the boats being swamped. This continued for some time; and, after suffering great hardship, as the boats were constantly making water, they were picked up by the Brazilian brig *Liberati*, on board of which they were treated with much kindness, and conveyed to Pernambuco, whence they were dispatched to Southampton by the English Consul. The *Brisseis* belonged to Messrs. Barfield, of St. Ives, Cornwall.

Owing to the satisfactory accounts from the East Indies the authorities have determined to send no more troops overland by Egypt; all further regiments and detachments will go by way of the Cape of Good Hope. The staff on "special duty" in Egypt to organise the transport of troops—composed of Major-General G. A. Malcolm, C.B., and Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-Generals Captain J. G. Maycock, 11th Foot, and Major G. Clark, Rifle Brigade—is forthwith to be broken up, as their services are no longer required for that duty.

In the year 1858 there were 1420 causes enrolled in the Outer House of the Scottish Court of Session, for the first time, before all the Lords Ordinary, 455 decrees in absence, and 620 final judgments pronounced in litigated causes. In the Inner House, 319 final judgments were pronounced in litigated causes without the intervention of a jury, and twenty-five causes were tried by jury.

In seven out of the eleven districts of Oude there were collected in the week ending the 11th of December 6799 firearms, 15 cannon, 21,627 swords, 1052 spears, 4110 bows, 641 daggers, 1098 shields, 394 miscellaneous weapons; making up the total since the 1st of November, 23,250 muskets, 73,417 swords, 4532 spears, 10,528 bows, 3223 daggers, 6900 shields, and 94,499 weapons of other sorts.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The declaration on the part of Lord Stanley in the House of Commons on Monday, to the effect that it will be necessary to raise a new loan for India of £7,000,000, has had very little influence upon the Market for Home Stocks, which on the whole has ruled steady. The proposed increase in the Naval Estimates, and the rumours about to the effect that a new loan for France, amounting at least to £10,000,000, will shortly be announced, have failed to produce any downward movement in prices to any extent. The Unfunded Debt, however, has continued flat; and Indian Securities have shown a tendency to give way.

As regards the new Austrian loan of £6,000,000, we may observe that the attempt on the part of Austria to raise funds here has turned out almost a failure. The amount of the subscriptions, including those from the Continent, is only about £1,800,000. The Scrip has been heavy, at ½ and ¾ discount.

From a return just issued it appears that the amount of Stock created in lieu of the £7,000,000 Exchequer Bills recently cancelled, and which were issued to the savings banks, is £3,469,230.

Almost every packet from India is bringing Indian Securities for sale in this market. This week about £300,000 has been disposed of at 92 in the Five per Cents. In the event of these sales continuing, it will be found necessary to increase our shipments of silver to the East.

There has been rather more demand for money in Lombard-street, yet first-class short paper has been done as low as 2 per cent. The applications at the Bank have not increased. The supply of money in the open market is very abundant, and loans may be had in the Stock Exchange upon Government Securities as low as 1 per cent.

We have very few alterations to notice in the Continental exchanges. At St. Petersburg, however, the quotation on London shows a total fall of 3½ to 4 per cent from the highest point touched in December.

The long-projected Turkish Bank is, at length, about to be started, the firm having been obtained from the Turkish Minister in London. The amount of capital will be £1,000,000.

No change has taken place in the value of silver, bars having sold at 61½d. per ounce.

The directors of the English, Scottish, and Australian Banking Company have declared a dividend of 4 per cent per annum for the past half-year.

The Consol Market was rather flat on Monday, and prices gave way towards the close of business. The Three per Cents, for Money, were done at 95½; the Reduced, 95½; the New Three per Cents, 95½; Long Annuities, 1890, 181; India Debentures, 98½; Ditto Bonds, 158 to 198 prem.; Consols, for Account, 95½; Exchequer Bills, 3½s. to 3½s. prem.; Ditto Bonds, 160; Bank Stock was 220; and India Stock, 221. On Tuesday the quotations were a shade higher, with a steady market.—Bank Stock left off at 228; Reduced Three per Cents, 96½; Consols, 96½; New Three per Cents, 96½; Long Annuities, 1890, 181; India Debentures, 98½; Exchequer Bills, 3½s. to 3½s. prem.; Ditto Bonds, 160. A steady business was transacted in most securities on Thursday.—Consols, for Money, were 95½ and 95½; the Reduced and the New Three per Cents realised 95½ and 95½; the New Two and a Half per Cents, 79; Exchequer Bills, 3½s. to 3½s. prem.; India Loan Debentures, 98½; Ditto Bonds, 188 prem.; India Stock was 221. The total imports of bullion have been about £200,000. For export there is very little demand; and about £170,000 in gold has been sold to the Bank of England.

Although the transactions in Foreign Securities have not been so extensive, the market for them has continued steady, and prices generally have been well supported.—Brazilian Five per Cents have realised 102; Ditto, 1890 and 1891; Brazilian Four-and-a-half per Cents, 105, 104; Ditto, 1890, 15-16; New Three per Cents, 103-94; Long Annuities, 1890, 181; Ditto, 1891, 15-16; India Debentures, 18 to 94; India Bonds, 188 prem.; Consols, for Account, 96½; Exchequer Bills, 3½s. to 3½s. prem.; Ditto Bonds, 160. A steady business was transacted in most securities on Thursday.—Consols, for Money, were 95½ and 95½; the Reduced and the New Three per Cents realised 95½ and 95½; the New Two and a Half per Cents, 79; Exchequer Bills, 3½s. to 3½s. prem.; India Loan Debentures, 98½; Ditto Bonds, 188 prem.; India Stock was 221. The total imports of bullion have been about £200,000. For export there is very little demand; and about £170,000 in gold has been sold to the Bank of England.

Joint-Stock Bank Shares have been dealt in to a fair extent, and prices generally continued firm. Agra and United Service have been done at 68½;

Australasia, 91½; Bank of Egypt, 26; British North American, 57; City, 62; Colonial, 32½; London Chartered of Australia, 22; London and County, 28½ ex div.; London Joint-Stock, 32; London and Westminster, 47½; National, 50; Oriental, 39½; Ottoman, 20½; Provincial of Ireland, 66½; Union of Australia, 54; and Union of London, 24½.

Miscellaneous Securities have ruled steady, as follows:—Anglo-Mexican Mint, 12½; Australian Agricultural, 33½ ex div.; Crystal Palace, 1½; Electric Telegraph, 104 ex div.; English and Australian Copper, 1½; European and Indian Junction Telegraph, 1½; European and American Steam, 1; General Steam, 26½; Mediterranean Extension Telegraph, 7½ ex div.; National Discount, 4½ ex div.; North British Australasian, 4½ ex div.; Peel River Land and Mineral, 3; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 85½; Ditto, New, 28; Red Sea and India Telegraph, 8½; Scottish Australian Investment, 125; Royal Mail Steam, 63½; South Australian Land, 30; East and West India Docks, 124.

The fluctuations in the value of Railway Securities have been very moderate. There is no pressure of stock upon the market, and the public continue to purchase steadily. The committee of the Stock Exchange have ordered the shares in the Smyrna and Aidin Railway not to be quoted in the official list. The following are the official closing quotations on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston Junction, 61½; Bristol and Exeter, 95½; Caledonian, 85½; Chester and Holyhead, 48½; East Anglian, 15½; Eastern Counties, 62½; East Lancashire, 94½; Great Western, 56½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 95½; London and Blackwall, 63; London and Brighton, 109½; London and North-Western, 95½; London and South-Western, 92½ ex div.; Midland, 102; Norfolk, 65; North British, 61; North Eastern—Berwick, 93½; Ditto—York, 78½; North London, 102; North Western, 13; North and South Western Junction, 13½; Stockton and Darlington, 30½; Vale of Neath, 77; West End of London and Crystal Palace, A, 3.

Lines Leased at Fixed Rentals.—Northern and Eastern, Six per Cent, 69½; Royston, Hitchin, and Shepreth, 143½.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Chester and Holyhead, Five per Cent, 117½; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 75½; Great Northern, Five per Cent, 122½; Great Western, Modemable, Four-and-a-half per Cent, 93; Ditto, Chester Shares, 14½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, Six per Cent, 124; Ditto, 2½ Shares, 5; North-Eastern—Borwick, 93½; Ditto—York, H. and S. Purchase, 92; South Wales Four-and-a-half per Cent, 102½.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Atlantic and St. Lawrence, 70½; Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, Additional Capital A, 5½; Ceylon, 6; East India, 103½; Ditto, Jubbulpore, 5½; Geelong and Melbourne, 19½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 30; Ditto, Six per Cent Debentures, 70½; Ditto, Six per Cent Preference, 90; Ditto, Seven per Cent, 1802, 42; Great Indian Peninsula, 100½; Great Southern of India—Scrip, 1½; Great Western of Canada, 16; Madras Five per Cent, 29; Scinde, New, 18; Punjab, 4½.

FOREIGN.—Great Luxembourg, 65½; Lombardo-Venetian, 9; Ditto, Now, 8½; Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean, 33.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Feb. 14.—Only a moderate supply of English wheat, in very middling condition, was offered for sale. The few fine specimens of the same were disposed of at full prices; but other kinds sold heavily at barely late rates. There was very little business passing in foreign wheat, on former terms. Fine malting barley was scarce, and in request, at full quotations. Grinding and distilling sorts were a dull inquiry. Malt was in fair average supply and sluggish request, at previous currencies. Oats—the fresh receipts of which were limited—were unaltered in value. Both beans and peas were quite as dear as last week. In flour only a limited business was transacted, on former terms.

Feb. 16.—The demand for nearly all kinds of produce to-day was very inactive; nevertheless, compared with Monday, no change took place in the quotations.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 36s. to 38s.; ditto, white, 36s. to 38s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 38s. to 40s.; rye, 30s. to 32s.; grinding barley, 24s. to 26s.; distilling ditto, 24s. to 26s.; malting ditto, 34s. to 36s.; Lincolns and Norfolk malt, 50s. to 52s.; brown ditto, 40s. to 42s.; Lancashire and W. 36s. to 38s.; Cleveland, 37s. to 38s.; Yorkshire and Lancashire feed oats, 24s. to 26s.; potato, 11s. to 12s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 19s. to 21s.; ditto, white, 20s. to 22s.; tick beans, 37s. to 39s.; grey peas, 37s. to 39s.; maple, 40s. to 42s.; white, 38s. to 40s.; boilers, 40s. to 42s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 36s. to 40s.; country marks, 24s. to 31s. per 280lb.; American, 19s. to 25s. per barrel; French 38s. to 34s. per sack.

Seed.—Clover seed has been in increased request, on higher terms. Most other seeds, including cakes, have realised very full prices.

Linsed, English crushing, 54s. to 58s.; Calcutta, 51s. to 52s.; hempseed, 34s. to 38s. per quarter; coriander, 9s. to 12s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 8s. to 11s.; ditto white, 12s. to 15s.; spring tares, 8s. to 12s. per bushel; English rapeseed, 6s. to 8s. per quarter. Linsed cakes, English, 410 to 410 15s.; ditto, foreign, 49 10s. to 410 10s.; rape cakes, 43 10s. to 46 5s. per ton; canary, 50s. to 64s. per quarter; red clover seed, 62s. to 64s.; ditto, white, 70s. to 85s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d. to 7½d.; of household ditto, 4½d. to 6d. per four-pound loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 40s. 11d.; barley, 33s. 6d.; oats, 22s. 4d.; rye, 31s. 2d.; beans, 41s. 2d.; peas, 41s. 6d.

The Six Week Averages.—Wheat, 41s. 2d.; barley, 33s. 1d.; oats, 21s. 9d.; rye, 31s. 6d.; beans, 40s. 1d.; peas, 41s. 7d.

English Grain sold last Week.—Wheat, 120,103; barley, 89,313; oats, 15,810; rye, 30; beans, 5174; peas, 1229 quarters.

Tea.—A fair average business is doing in most kinds, and prices are well supported. The current value of common sound ceylon is 14 1/2d. per lb.

Sugar.—The demand has continued steady for all descriptions of raw sugar, at full quotations. Refined goods move off slowly, at late rates—brown lumps being quoted at 92s. 6d. to 93s. 6d. per cwt.

Coffee.—Plantation kinds have changed hands to a fair extent, on former terms. Other descriptions have ruled about stationary.

Rice.—There is less activity in the demand for most descriptions, and, in some instances, prices have had a drooping tendency.

Provisions.—The butter market is very quiet; in prices, however, no change has taken place. Bacon moves off steadily, at full quotations. Hams and lard are selling at extreme rates.

Tallow.—The demand is less active, and P.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 52s. 9d. to 53s. per cwt.

Oil.—Lined oil is in fair request, at 20s. 9d. to 30s. per cwt. on the spot. Spermin is rather active; but other oils are a slow sale. Spirits of turpentine, 40s. to 41s. per cwt.

Spirits.—We have no change to notice in the value of rum, in which only a moderate business is doing. Brandy and grain spirit support former terms.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, 2d. 15s. to 24 15s.; clover hay, 24 15s. to 25 15s.; and straw, 21 15s. to 22 15s. per load. Trade dull.

Cattle.—Hollywell 14s. 9d.; Throfield Moor, 12s.; Wylam, 14s. 6d.; Eden, 17s.; Harton, 16s.; Cragg, 16s.; Hylton, 17s. 6d.; South Hethley, 12s. 9d.; Hough Hall, 17s.; Kelloe, 12s. per ton.

Hops.—There is an improved demand for all new hops, at fully last week's currency. Yearling and old parcels are a dull inquiry.

Wool.—As the next public sales will commence on the 24th inst., the demand for all kinds of wool by private contract is very inactive, on former terms.

Woolen.—The supplies are only moderate, and the demand rules steady, at from 4½s. to 11s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, Feb. 17).—Our market, to-day, was but moderately supplied with beasts. Nearly all breeds moved off slowly, yet Monday's prices were supported. The show of sheep was limited, and the mutton trade ruled firm, at full quotations—the best Downs having realised 5s. 4d. per 8lb. Very few calves were on offer, and the real trade was active, at an improvement in value of 2d. per 8lb. In pigs and milch cows, very little was doing on former terms. Per 8lb. to sink the offal—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; prime coarse-wooled sheep, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.; large course calves 3s. 10d. to 4s. 8d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 6d.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; neat small porkers, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; suckling calves, 17s. to 22s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 17s. to 21s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 1000; cows, 135; sheep, 3350; calves, 120; pigs, 300. Foreign: Beasts, 110; sheep, 400; calves, 90.

Neatgate and Leadenhall.—A fair average business is doing in most kinds of meat at full prices.—Beef, from 3s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; veal, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 8d.; pork, 2s. 6d. to 4s. 2d. per 8lb. by the carcase.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, FEB. 11.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

A. McDONALD, Kingston-upon-Hull, innkeeper.

BANKRUPTS.

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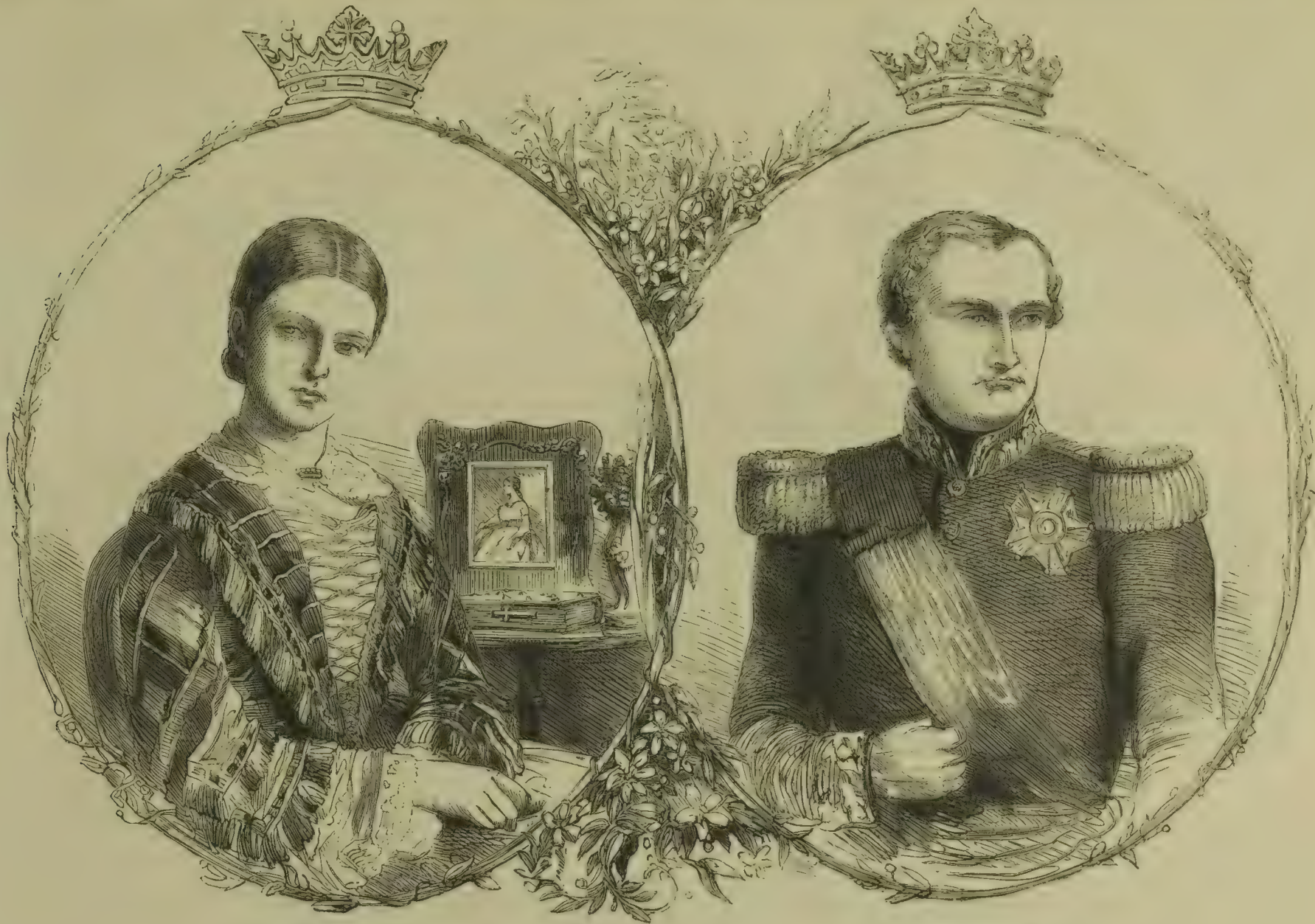
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PRINCESS NAPOLEON.

PRINCE NAPOLEON.

PRINCE NAPOLEON AND HIS BRIDE.

We have recorded in successive numbers of this Journal the chief incidents connected with the marriage of Prince Napoleon, son of Prince Jerome, with the Princess Clotilde, daughter of the King of Sardinia. Prince Napoleon and his bride made their public entry into Paris on Thursday, the 3rd inst. They were met at the railway station by the Prefect of Paris and other functionaries, and conducted in a sort of demi-state along the new portion of the Rue de Rivoli into the Place St. Germain l'Auxerrois, through the court of the Louvre, the Place

Napoleon, and the Carrousel. The procession consisted of six or eight carriages, escorted by a troop of Cuirassiers of the Guard. The courts of the Louvre, Carrousel, &c., were lined by Voltigeurs of the Guard and National Guards; but none of the troops "presented arms" as the procession passed; the word to "porter armes" alone was given. After an affectionate reception by her new connections at the Tuileries—the Emperor descending to the foot of the grand staircase to greet her, the Empress embracing her at the top—the Princess drove to the Palais Royal, where she is to reside, and where she was met and welcomed by her father-in-law, Prince

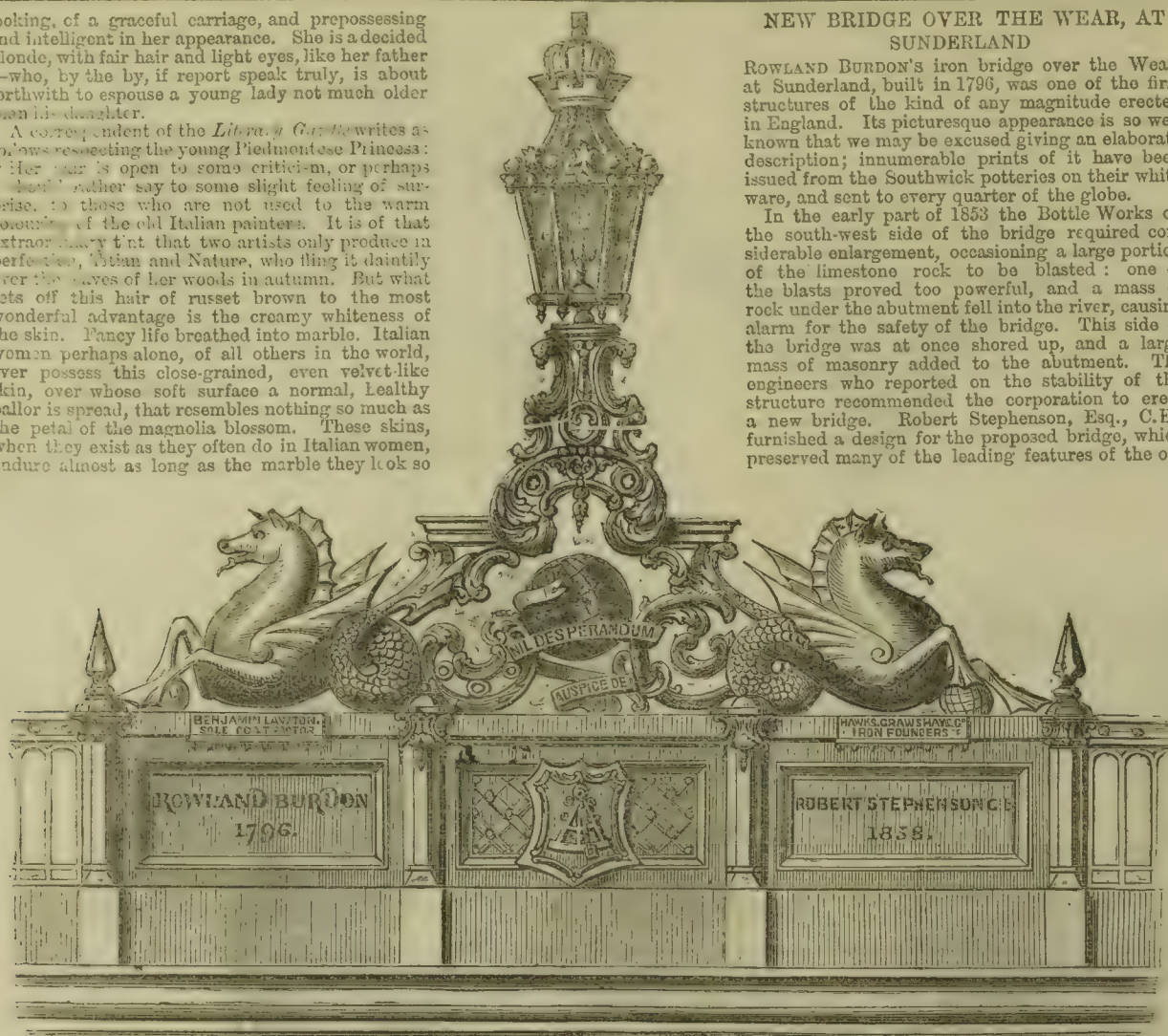
Jerome Napoleon. On Tuesday a grand ball was given at the Hôte de Ville, Paris, in honour of the newly-married couple. The young Princess Clotilde goes about visiting the sights of Paris, and appears to be a favourite. Prince Jerome escorted his daughter-in-law one night to the Theatre Français, where her presence called forth some enthusiasm, though not of a boisterous nature. The accounts given of the Princess's personal appearance vary considerably, as might have been expected; for what style of beauty is there that affects equally all beholders? The more general opinion seems, however, to be that the bride is well-favoured and pleasant-



THE KERANCHIE, OR KIDRAPORE OMNIBUS.—SEE PAGE 189.

looking, of a graceful carriage, and prepossessing and intelligent in her appearance. She is a decided blonde, with fair hair and light eyes, like her father—who, by the by, if report speak truly, is about forthwith to espouse a young lady not much older than his daughter.

A correspondent of the *Literary Gazette* writes as follows respecting the young Piedmontese Princess: "Her face is open to some criticism, or perhaps I should rather say to some slight feeling of surprise, to those who are not used to the warm colouring of the old Italian painters. It is of that extraordinary tint that two artists only produce in perfection, Titian and Nature, who tinge it daintily over the waves of her locks in autumn. But what sets off this hair of russet brown to the most wonderful advantage is the creamy whiteness of the skin. Fancy life breathed into marble. Italian women perhaps alone, of all others in the world, ever possess this close-grained, even velvet-like skin, over whose soft surface a normal, healthy pallor is spread, that resembles nothing so much as the petal of the magnolia blossom. These skins, when they exist as they often do in Italian women, endure almost as long as the marble they look so



DESIGN FOR THE CENTRE OF THE NEW BRIDGE OVER THE WEAR AT SUNDERLAND.

like. No article suits or could be successful with them; pearl-white would turn blue or grey near them, and rouge, of no matter what name, waxes yellow. This is another of the advantages of the Princess Clotilde—she can stand the glare of the sun in broadest noon.

The Princess Clotilde is said to be remarkable for attention to the duties of religion. Immediately after her arrival at Fontainebleau she attended the celebration of mass in the chapel of the Palace. The Princess having from her infancy been accustomed to attend Divine service every morning, Prince Jerome has ordered a small chapel to be fitted up adjoining the apartments of his daughter-in-law, in addition to that which forms part of the Palais Royal.

RELIGIOUS BELIEFS OF THE JAPANESE.

(Continued from page 106.)

The doctrines of Lao-Tze (Taoist) are received also in Japan. They are more or less intimately connected with Buddhism. The followers of this school are Yamabusi (hermits). They pretend to magical art, and frequent the hidden recesses of mountains and craggy steep. Hence their name, which signifies mountain-ladders (not mountain soldiers, or mountain priests, as it is sometimes rendered). These Yamabusi are the alchemists of Japan. They search for the elixir of life and the philosopher's stone. Long before Europe went mad on this point the subject had worn old in China and Japan. The Chinese Ganli (Sin, a word which, analysed, means men of the mountain, corresponding to Yamabusi) all obtained immortality by means of the receipt of Paracelsus. The work entitled "Lives of the Sin" gives curious particulars on this head. Cinnabar (Tan) appears to have been of great use to these followers of the "occult sciences" for the conversion of base substances into gold. How it was to be applied is still a mystery. The Yamabusi employ their time in discovering new methods for imposing on the ignorant. They write charms, tell fortunes, provide amulets for those who will buy them; and there is no lack of customers. Almost every house in Hakodadi was provided with a picture of Gho Drou, the demon of smallpox (a figure exactly resembling our idea of Mephistopheles—a satyr with horns), which was pasted against the lintel of the door, and supposed to preserve the inmates of the house from the entrance of the scourge. These figures are prepared, or at any rate "charmed," by the Yamabusi. Unless "the words" are said by these mountain rangers no virtue would attach to the picture. Their secret manner of life gives a mysterious air to all they do. Who could deny that they have correspondence with the supernatural, when alone, hidden among the rocks and fastnesses of Fusi Yama? It is this which gives the Yamabusi their influence. They are the fosterers of superstition, necromancers, and magicians, who have adopted so much of the Buddhist ritual as gives a basis to their creed; but have added to this all the worst follies of the degenerate school of Taoist philosophers, which sprang up and still flourishes in China. It may be amusing to record here the manner of entering on the novitiate in this fraternity of Yamabusi. It is narrated by Knappe (*Lib. i. p. 245*):—"The Yamabusi make a great secret of their charms and mysteries; but yet they are willing to reveal them for a consideration. What I have recorded about them has been derived from the information of a young man who belonged to that sect, and to whom I have given lessons in physic and surgery. He told me that before he entered on his novitiate he had to undergo a very severe and rude preparation. They obliged him to abstain from everything that had life, and to live on roots and the only. In the second place, they made him wash seven times every day in cold water. Then they made him go down on his knees, clap his hands over his head, and then raise himself upon his feet, and this he was to do 740 times every day. It was this last piece of discipline he found the roughest; for even after lifting himself thus 300 times he was drenched with perspiration, and so fatigued and relaxed in his limbs that he thought once or twice of running away from his training; but, being strong and vigorous in constitution, he was restrained by pride rather than curiosity from failing in the ordeal." After such training no doubt a man would be able to climb the very top of Fusi Yama without once stopping to take breath.

In one of the temples of Hakodadi there was a separate hall fitted up for Taoist divinites. The Yama Busi performed service in this chapel. There is an excellent picture of a Yama Busi in the American work on the expedition to Japan: it is misnamed "A Buddhist Priest." There were several of these personages at Hakodadi who appeared to show themselves periodically for the purpose selling their charms or performing service. There appeared to be more mystery about their dealings than about the Taoist priests of China. No doubt, as we are allowed more perfect intercourse with the people, many facts connected with this class of "religious impostors" will be brought to light. May the darkness of their ignorance soon be dispelled!

With this hasty sketch we conclude our remarks on the Religious Beliefs of the Japanese. The little knowledge we have on this subject has been gleaned from observations made during a series of visits paid to different parts in the empire, extending over two years, and from a partial knowledge of the language. What an enviable position will he be who is connected with the first diplomatic mission from this country to the Court of Jeddo! What a store of learning and curious information to be gathered from the priests who serve in the magnificent temples of that capital! The writer of these notices had the good fortune to visit various outstanding towns of the empire, and endeavoured to improve his opportunity; he learned sufficient to know that a thorough examination into the religious beliefs and customs of the Japanese will throw most valuable light on the history of Northern Buddhism, and probably on the Pre-historic religions of India and Persia.

S. B.

NEW BRIDGE OVER THE WEAR, AT SUNDERLAND

ROWLAND BURDON's iron bridge over the Wear, at Sunderland, built in 1796, was one of the first structures of the kind of any magnitude erected in England. Its picturesque appearance is so well known that we may be excused giving an elaborate description; innumerable prints of it have been issued from the Southwick potteries on their white ware, and sent to every quarter of the globe.

In the early part of 1853 the Bottle Works on the south-west side of the bridge required considerable enlargement, occasioning a large portion of the limestone rock to be blasted: one of the blasts proved too powerful, and a mass of rock under the abutment fell into the river, causing alarm for the safety of the bridge. This side of the bridge was at once shored up, and a large mass of masonry added to the abutment. The engineers who reported on the stability of the structure recommended the corporation to erect a new bridge. Robert Stephenson, Esq., C.E., furnished a design for the proposed bridge, which preserved many of the leading features of the old

bridge, the roadway being at the same time considerably widened and levelled. Mr. Stephenson intrusted the new erection to the eminent contractor, Benjamin Lawton, Esq., in conjunction with Messrs. Hawks, Crawshaw, and Co., of Gateshead, at a cost of about £35,000.

The new bridge has been erected with marvellous rapidity, and is expected to be ready for the opening ceremony early in March.

We engrave a design for the lamp centre, embodying the town arms, prepared jointly by Mr. S. Lindsay and Mr. S. G. Brown, and presented to the committee.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

ON Monday evening last, looking to the list of matters for question and discussion on the paper of the House of Commons, one expected that members were about to be roused from a condition which may be described as the conduct of public business by a Parliament under chloroform. Nevertheless, although there was some little spasmodic effort to shake off the supineness which had hitherto prevailed, by half-past eight o'clock there was a palpable relapse into the previous anæsthetic condition. It is a matter of inquiry among those who are technically termed strangers whether there is any influence at work out of doors which causes our representatives to prove recreant to what they are known to consider the most agreeable club in London, at hours of evenings when things usually begin to be pleasant. The season has not commenced, the Opera is not open, dining out is only yet in a state of incubation, and riding in the park must be performed before five o'clock to be an enjoyment. All these influences tell on attendance in Parliament from May to August; but as causes they do not exist at present, and we must look elsewhere for an effect so rare in the month of February. A strong Government might account for such a state of things; but on the whole it is perhaps to be looked for in the scattered and disorganised condition of her Majesty's Opposition. It is not difficult for a practised tactician like the present Leader of the House of Commons to take advantage of a political position in which every opponent is fighting, as the Scotch say, for his own hand. The strategy of Mr. Disraeli seems to be to keep the two main questions, on which the Parliamentary mind is fixed, if it is fixed at all—namely, the Navy Estimates and the Reform Bill—dangling just so far out of reach as to be almost touched, and to put forward Lord Stanley, around whom the hopes and expectations of men of all parties appear to gather as much as possible, and thus afford opportunities for that petting of him on which every one seems bent. The eccentric spirits of the House have as yet made no sign. When Mr. Spooner one night was about to put an odd question on the paper about a book which is called "The Garden of the Soul," Mr. Drummond looked mischievous, and was observed to be in playful conversation with the proximate interrogator, and some hope was entertained that a comedy in one very short act was about to be played between them; but even Mr. Spooner's stern Protestantism has apparently succumbed to the spell of the magician close behind whom he sits every evening; and Mr. Drummond's fantastic energy was expended on expressive by-play. Things must be in a torpid state indeed when, for lack of occasion, Mr. Drummond has not in three weeks been able to spare the House one biting jest.

No doubt something of all this is to be attributed to the circumstance that every one is cogitating on what is to be the policy of the Government. At present its only basis seems to be civility to every one, and the carrying out of a theory which Mr. Disraeli propounded in one of his political novels—that England is to be saved by its young men. We have already indicated an idea of the use to which he puts Lord Stanley, who at the age of thirty-four, and looking twenty-four, governs India, is, we hear, a potent influence in the Cabinet, and bears with him all the sympathies of the House of Commons. Then there is Sir Hugh Cairns, who, speaking from a lawyer's point of view, as in his first youth, being Solicitor-General, and not yet forty, and whose fair hair, fresh complexion, and lithe figure cause him to look fifteen years below that age; who keeps the House, such as the Houses are just now, for hours listening to a story about the law of real property which sounds like a philosophical essay by Addison, and proves that for once a lawyer can distinguish between law as it is and as it ought to be; while he even wrings bitter compliments to himself from Sir Richard Bethell, mixed, however, with sarcastic sneers at that ex-functionary's late pastors and masters, which they

will probably remember if they ever have the Great Seal at their disposal again. And there is Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald, who answers questions on foreign policy as if he were dispensing honey and cream commingled from the stores of Lord Malmesbury; and Sir Stafford Northcote, whose meek aspect and appealing tones of voice bespeak gentleness and tenderness from gentlemen opposite; and Mr. Gathorne Hardy, who has a smile and a hearty word of greeting for every one who approaches him without "reference to political opinions." It is with instruments such as these that Mr. Disraeli evidently works, and not in vain, to make things pleasant, and to smooth the way for the carrying out of a policy, as we learn, deep and comprehensive enough ere long to leave the so-called leaders of Liberalism stranded in their comparatively shallow waters.

There was of course a disturbance of this agreeable smoothness in the Ministerial tiding-over the first weeks of the Session, as well as a slight—but, after all, but a slight—arousing of the House from its torpor, when Mr. Clive, who appears to understand such things, impeached the distribution of patronage by no less a person than the Lord Chancellor. The incident was remarkable mainly for the admirable self-possession in which Mr. Disraeli met about as awkward a breach in his system as could have been made by an injudicious colleague. Nothing could surpass the air of unmitigated surprise which he displayed at the mere idea that a mistake of that nature could have been made; while the assumption of entire ignorance of the facts, and the adroitness with which he in the first place replied to another question which had been previously put to him by Mr. Clive, on a comparatively indifferent subject, thus giving time for the indignation with which it is to be supposed the patriotic and incorruptible Opposition was boiling to vent its earliest ebullition before he touched on the delicate topic involved, and, lastly, the going off resolutely on the conventional point of want of notice, were master-strokes of leadership. If the matter had been less skilfully handled, and perhaps in a less languid disposition of the House, there was every chance of a debate which must have been damaging. As it was, the discussion was stifled in the bud, and by next day sacrificial arrangements were made to put a stop to the difficulty altogether. It is just possible, too, that there would have been a greater inclination to launch out on a personal question—always a catch in the House of Commons—but for the fact that just before notice had been given of the introduction of the Government Reform Bill, and that in terms so suggestive that the cheers which were begun at the first paragraph of the statement were checked, and dwindled into a murmur like that of the sea-waves, as members turned to each other and expressed the idea which had at once sprung into their minds—namely, that the Government were about to outbid all the amateurs of representative amendment.

It has been said above that the House believes in Lord Stanley; but it is quite clear that their faith in him does not extend to a desire to encounter the exhaustive process of a three hours' speech on Indian finance, between half-past five and eight o'clock. The members of the Indian Council who gathered thickly under the gallery no doubt appreciated the grasp of detail and the industry and care which the delivery of that great State paper evinced; and those members of the House who out of courtesy, or out of a sort of sense of duty, remained to the close of the noble Lord's address, no doubt estimated duly the clearness, terseness, and neatness which characterised its composition, which was scarcely marred in the delivery by the physical and vocal exhaustion which came over the speaker during the last half hour or so; but it was quite clear that the British House of Commons has not yet learned to deal *pro re nata* with India questions. Every one, except perhaps Colonel Sykes, who, of course, feels bound to see no difficulty in comprehending anything that is said about the East, seemed to agree that they must have time to read Lord Stanley's speech, and collate it with a few documents, before they could venture to discuss it with any show of intelligence. Indeed, the effect generally was an almost instant collapse of the House, and an adjournment early, even in comparison with what has hitherto been the habit this Session. On this occasion, whatever else one may have failed to gather, one at least took away a confirmation of an opinion which many persons have formed, that, looking to the eventualities of Lord Stanley's career, it is a pity that he was not gifted with something more stable, and had not more to show in the way of physique. One cannot help thinking that the ruler of two hundred millions of our fellow-subjects (as it is now the fashion to call the inhabitants of India), and the proximate Prime Minister of Great Britain and all its dependencies, should have a little more strength of lungs, and a trifle more of distinctness of utterance. It is not to be overlooked that a man who has to do the work which is expected of a head of department in this country should be endowed with capacity of chest as well as of brains.

In the beginning of these remarks, the disinclination of the House of Commons to discuss anything (they can always get up talk when they like) until the great measures of the Government are launched was dwelt upon; and, in conclusion, it may be indicated, as another proof of this disposition, that already recourse has been had to a "count out"—an incident which has been rare in the last few years, and, if we recollect rightly, did not occur once last Session, one or two attempts at producing such a termination to a dull debate having proved ineffectual.

TAX COLLECTORS.—On the 4th inst. the House of Commons ordered to be printed a return, moved for by Mr. Herbert Ingram, "of the number of persons employed in collecting the taxes paid into the Exchequer, distinguishing the number employed for the Land, Assessed, Property, and Income Tax, and those employed in the Excise Department of the Inland Revenue, and the number employed in collecting the Customs Dues." From this return we gather some interesting facts—the number of persons employed in collecting the Land and Assessed Taxes, and Property and Income Tax, being 44,141; of persons employed in collecting the Excise, 4077; of persons employed in collecting the Land and Assessed Taxes, Property and Income Tax, and Excise, 75; of persons employed in collecting the Land and Assessed Taxes, Property and Income Tax, Excise and Stamps, at the chief offices in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, 326; making a total of 48,619.—The total number of persons on the establishment of the Customs Department on the 31st day of December, 1853, was 5825.

LORD CLYDE AT AN OUDE BIVOUAC.—On returning to camp it was quite dark; not a tent was pitched; the baggage was coming up in darkness, and in storms of angry voices. As the night was cold the men made blazing fires of the straw and grass of the houses of the neighbouring hamlet, in which Nana Sahib's followers had long been quartered. At one of those fires, surrounded by Beloches, Lord Clyde sat with his arm in a sling on a charpoy, which had been brought out to feed the flames. Once, as he rose up to give some orders for the disposition of the troops, a tired Beloch flung himself full length on the crazy bedstead, and was jerked off in a moment by one of his comrades—"Don't you see, you fool, that you are on the Lord Sahib's charpoy?" Lord Clyde interposed—"Let him lie there; don't interfere with his rest," and took his seat on a billet of wood. The groups round these fires were most picturesque and wonderful in effect and colour. Native soldiers, camp followers, general officers, aides-de-camp, prisoners, subalterns, all circling round, holding out their hands to the genial glow, or guarding their faces from the flying embers as the roof of a shed or a fresh bedstead or truss of straw was thrown on the fire.—*Special Correspondent of the Times.*

THE LAST OF THE "GREAT MOGULS."—After all, Rangoon is the destination of the ex-King of Delhi and family. The following extract from the *Rangoon Times* of the 11th of January announces the arrival of her Majesty's ship *Megara* with the State prisoners:—"On Wednesday her Majesty's steamer *Megara* arrived from Calcutta, bringing with her a 'passenger' whom but a very short time ago we little expected to see in this remote quarter of the empire, and whom, to tell the truth, we are not particularly well pleased to see here now—the hoary arch-miscreant of Delhi, whom ages yet to come will execrate as the author, directly or indirectly, of the blackest atrocities that human nature in its greatest debasement ever executed or conceived. At four o'clock on Thursday he was landed with his attendants, and under a European guard taken to the main guardhouse, where it is said he is to remain for the present, pending an opportunity of dispatching him to Tounghoo, which, according to rumour, has been elected as the place of his future residence. The selection does not seem to us by any means the best that could have been made; the Andamans would have pleased us much better, but for purposes of mere safety we should imagine Tounghoo almost unobjectionable. There, companionless and destitute, far removed from all that he has learnt to regard as the world, lost to kindred and country and people, the wretched old man can do no further mischief; so there perhaps it would be as well to let him remain to drag out the miserable remnant of his days. If all feelings are not dead within him, there will be but little enviable in his future life. And thus loaded at once with years and ignominy, a convicted and banished felon—his life only spared contemptuously as a worthless thing—the object of universal detestation and scorn—thus closes his career, the last of the 'Great Moguls'!"

TRANSATLANTIC SKETCHES.

NIAGARA—(CONCLUSION).

THE Great Canadian or Horseshoe Fall is in reality Niagara itself. The American Fall, stupendous as it is, must be considered no more than an offshoot from the main cataract. "Oh that Great Britain and the United States would go to war!" said an enthusiastic American; "and that the United States might gain the day! We would stipulate for the annexation of the Great Horseshoe Fall as a *sine qua non* of peace, and after that we would be friends for ever!" And no wonder that the Americans so love it, for the Horseshoe Fall is alike the greatest marvel and the principal beauty of the New World. Here, at all events, man and his works are impotent to mar or diminish the magnificence of nature. No wheels of mills or factories can be set in motion by a cataract like this. It would dash into instant ruin the proudest pyramid, palace, temple, or manufactory that imperial man ever erected since the world began. He who would utilise such a flood must be as cautious as a homœopathist. To use more than an infinitesimal portion of its exuberant strength would be to court and to meet annihilation. The mass of water pours over the rocks in one lucent and unbroken depth of upwards of twenty feet; for although no magician and no plummet has ever sounded the dread profundity, even within a mile of the final leap, a condemned lake steamer, the *Detroit*, drawing eighteen feet of water, was carried over the Falls as lightly as a cork. She never touched the rocks with her keel until she was precipitated, still shapely and beautiful, a hundred and fifty feet below, and then down, down, no one knows or ever will know how many fathoms, into a lower deep, scooped out by the incessant action of the Falls in the very bowels of the earth, to reappear, a few minutes afterwards, a chaotic and unconnected mass of beams, spars, and floating timber.

It is a long time before the finite senses of any human being can grasp the full glory of this spectacle. I cannot say that I ever reached a satisfactory comprehension of it. I only know that I gazed sorrowfully, and yet glad, and that I understood thoroughly what was meant by the ancient phrase of "spellbound;" that I knew what fascination, witchcraft, and glamour were; and that I made full allowances for the madness of any poor, weak, excited human creature who, in a moment of impulse or frenzy, had thrown him or her self headlong into that too beautiful and too entrancing abyss.

When the first sensations of mingled awe and delight have been somewhat dulled by familiarity with the monotonous majesty, so suggestive of infinite power, and so like an emblem of eternity—though impossible for man's art to picture it under such a symbol—the eye takes pleasure in looking into the minutie of the flood. The deep slaty-green colour of the river, curdled by the impetus of the fall into masses of exquisite whiteness, is the first peculiarity that excites attention. Then the shapes assumed by the rushing waters—shapes continually varying as each separate pulsation of the rapids above produces a new embodiment in the descending stream—charm the eye with fresh wonder. Sometimes an avalanche of water, striking on a partially hidden shelf or rock halfway down the precipice, makes a globular and moundlike surge of spray; and, immediately afterwards, a similar downflow, beating on the very same point, is thrown upwards, almost to the level of the Upper Niagara, in one long, white, and perpendicular column of spray. Gently, yet majestically, it reaches the lower level by its own independent impetus, without being beholden to the gravity of the sympathetic stream from which it has been so rudely dis severed. And then the rainbows! What pen can do justice to their number and their loveliness! No simile but the exquisite one of Byron at the Italian waterfall—which, compared with Niagara, is but as a blade of grass to some oaken monarch of the woods—can adequately render the idea of any spectator who has a soul for natural beauty as he gazes on the unparalleled spectacle of such an Iris as it was my good fortune to behold:—

Love watching Madness with unalterable mien!

But the sensations of one man are not the sensations of another. To one, Niagara breathes turbulence and unrest; to another it whispers peace and hope. To one it speaks of Eternity; to another merely of Time. To the geologist it opens up the vista of millions of years; while to him who knows nothing of, or cares nothing for, the marvels of that science it but sings in the wilderness a new song by a juvenile orator only six thousand years old! But to me, if I can epitomise my feelings in four words, Niagara spoke joy, peace, order, and eternity! To other minds—dull, prosaic, and money-grubbing—Niagara is but a great water-power gone to waste, and not to be compared, in grandeur of conception or execution, to the Suspension-Bridge that crosses the river three miles below. "Niagara is a handsome thing," said a guest at the Montague House to his neighbour; "but what is it to the bridge? The bridge! why, I hold that to be the finest thing in all God's universe!" It was no engineer who spoke thus, but a man from a dry-goods store in Chicago, and doubtless a very worthy man too; though, if I could have had my will of him, he never should have had a vote for Congress, for the election of President, or even for the nomination of mayor or sheriff of Chicago.

It was in traversing the ferry from time to time, and entering into conversation with the ferryman and the chance passengers in his boat, that I learned the minute and, to me, interesting particulars of what may be called the private history and romance of the Falls. Many were the sad stories told of woe-begone and desperate creatures who had chosen the terrific platform of the Horseshoe Fall, or of the Tower at Goat Island, as the scenes of their violent exit from a world which they fancied had used them ungratefully; of young brides who had come thither to rush out of an existence where they had staked all on the chance of domestic happiness and gained nothing but broken hearts; of young and of old men (but never of old women), sick of the world, and of all its pleasures and sorrows, who had here taken their fearful leap from Time into Eternity. And how is it, oh learned doctors of lunacy and mania, that old men commit suicide so frequently and old women so seldom? Many, too, were the stories told of Indians and others who, sailing peaceably and incautiously in their canoes or boats from Erie to Chippawa, had been sucked into the irresistible current and precipitated in the sight of agonised spectators into the abyss below. The ferryman did not personally remember the catastrophe of the *Caroline* steamer cut adrift by the gallant Colonel (now Sir Allan) McNab in the Canadian rebellion, and sent blazing over the Falls; but the incident will long be told in Canadian story and the annals of border warfare. The ferryman stated, as the result of his experience and that of all his predecessors, that the dead bodies washed ashore in the vicinity of the Ferry House were always found in a state of nudity, and that he never heard of an instance in which a corpse had been recovered with the slightest shroud or vestige of a garment adhering to it. One tragedy

was fresh in his recollection—that of a young man who, about five months before the period of my visit, had called for and drank off at a draught a bottle of champagne at the Clifton Hotel, then engaged and paid for a carriage to drive him to the Table Rock, and, in sight of the driver and of other people who never suspected his intent, had proceeded from the carriage to the edge of the Great Fall, coolly walked into deep water, and been washed over the precipice before even a voice could be raised to express the horror of the bystanders. His body was not found until several days afterwards, perfectly nude—Niagara having, according to its wont, stripped him of all his valuables as well as of his life, and cast him upon mother earth as naked as he was at the moment he came into it. Many also, according to the ferryman, were the waifs and strays that fell to his share in his lonely vocation—large fish, drawn into the current and precipitated over the Falls, quite dead; aquatic fowl, skimming too near the surface of the Rapids in search of prey, and caught by the descending waters; and logs of timber and fragments of canoes and other small craft, which he collected on the shore to make his Christmas fire, and help to keep a merry blaze in the long and severe winters of the climate. Niagara, according to the testimony of all who dwell near it, is never more beautiful than in the cold midwinter, when no tourists visit it, and when the sides of the chasm are corrugated and adorned with pillars and stalactites of silvery frost; and when huge blocks of ice from Lake Erie, weighing hundreds of tons, are hurled down the Rapids and over the Falls, as if they were of no greater specific gravity than feathers or human bodies, and reappear half a mile lower down the river, shivered into millions of fragments. It is a tradition of Niagara that, in 1822 or 1823, such a thick wall of ice was formed above Goat Island that no water flowed past for several hours, and that in the interval the precipice at the Horseshoe Fall was perfectly bare and dry. A picture of the scene, painted at the time, is still in existence. What a pity that no geologist or poet was present, and that we have not his report upon the appearance of the rocks over which tumbles the eternal Cataract, that never, perhaps, at any previous period unveiled its flinty bosom to the gaze of the petty pigmies who wander on its shores, and call themselves the lords of the creation!

But a small portion of the once widely-projecting Table Rock is now in existence, the remainder having suddenly given way four or five years ago. It seems to have been loosened in some of its internal crevices by the action of the frost. A horse and gig had been standing on the projection less than a minute before the rock gave way, and the action of their removal was perhaps the immediate cause of the catastrophe. But sufficient of the rock still remains to afford a footing whence a fine view of the whole Panorama of the Falls is attainable.

In consequence of the absence of guides, and indeed of every person from whom I could obtain information, I did not penetrate, as I might have done, behind the Horseshoe Fall. The mighty Cascade in pouring over the precipice its ninety millions of gallons per hour curves outwards, and leaves behind it a chamber which daring visitors, determined to see everything, make it a point to visit. The feat is both painful and dangerous, and was not to be thought of by a solitary traveller like myself. "It may be supposed (says a well-known American writer who achieved it) that every person who has been dragged through the column of water which obstructs the entrance to the cavern behind the Cataract has a pretty correct idea of the pains of drowning. It is difficult enough to breathe, but with a little self-control and management the nostrils may be guarded from the watery particles in the atmosphere, and then an impression is made upon the mind by the extraordinary pavilion above and around, which never loses its vividness. The natural bend of the Cataract, and the backward shelf of the precipice, form an immense area like the interior of a tent, but so pervaded by discharges of mist and spray that it is impossible to see far inward. Outward the light struggles brokenly through the crystal wall of the Cataract, and, when the sun shines directly on its face, it is a scene of unimaginable glory. The footing is rather unsteady—a small shelf, composed of loose and slippery stones, and the abyss boils below; like—it is difficult to find a comparison. On the whole the undertaking is rather pleasanter to remember than to achieve."

For many days I lingered in the purlieus of Niagara. I often walked from the Suspension-bridge along the Canadian shore, getting at every turn a new glimpse of loveliness; and on other occasions have sat for hours on Prospect Tower, with no companions but a book of favourite poems, and the eternal music of the Falls. In storm, in shine, in moonlight, and in mist—in all weathers and hours—I have feasted upon the beauty and tranquillity of the scene—for, as soon as the ear becomes accustomed to the roar of the waters, they descend with a lulling and soothing sound. And, when at last I was compelled to take my last look, and travel to new regions, I repeated to myself, neither for the first nor the last time, "I have lived, and loved, and seen Niagara." C. M.

METROPOLITAN TOLL COMMISSION.—The commission appointed to consider the subject of the metropolitan tollgates met on Saturday last. Mr. Le Breton attended on behalf of the Toll Reform Association, and inquired of the commissioners what course they wished to be pursued with reference to the evidence upon the subject. The commissioners stated that they would limit their inquiry to the discovery of a substitute fund for the tollgate revenue, so that the expenses of repairing the roads might not be altogether thrown upon the parishes. The nuisance of tollgates was a fact now admitted by all parties, and it was well known to the commissioners how much damage was done to the neighbouring streets by the heavy traffic avoiding the main roads. It was also acknowledged by all that a great injustice, as well as inconvenience, was inflicted upon the populous districts immediately surrounding the metropolis; but the difficulty was, what proper substitute could be devised. Mr. Bradfield, the secretary to the society, stated to the commissioners various details as to the expenses of the roads, and said that if the repairs were done by the parishes the cost would be considerably less than was now charged. The roads now done amounted to the sum of £40,000 per annum, and he would bring forward contractors who would do the work as well for £20,000. Mr. Bradfield then alluded to the proposition for a horse tax, by way of a substitute, but stated that this tax was considered objectionable by a previous commission, and it was not less so now. The commissioners said they considered a horse tax could not be imposed as a substitute. Mr. Bradfield then proceeded to explain that the principal gates, and all the numerous side bars in the streets of the metropolis, could be got rid of for about £10,000 a year, which would entail a rate of not more than one farthing in the pound upon the ratepayers, and that would be a great boon at a small price. After some further conversation between the commissioners the inquiry was adjourned to give other parties an opportunity of stating their views upon the subject.

NEW CARRIAGES FOR THE KING OF PRUSSIA.—Messrs. Hooper and Co., of the Haymarket, have just completed three carriages for the use of his Majesty the King of Prussia. The first is a superb dress coach; the second a double-seated brougham, embracing all the most modern improvements; and the third a light close carriage, much used in this country. The colours are the richest carmine, and the linings of light scarlet. On the panels of the doors are the quarterings of the various provinces of Prussia, together with the national motto, "Gott mit uns."

WOUNDED SOLDIERS FOR MESSENGERS.—The Army and Navy Pensioners' Employment Society have stationed pensioners in the streets at the West-end to act as messengers, and generally as *commissionaires*. The following is the tariff:—By distance: 2d. half a mile or under; 3d. one mile, or over half. By time: 6d. per hour, or 2d. per quarter of ditto; 2s. 6d. per day of eight hours. 1d. for calling a carriage.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The first meeting of the Fox Club this season took place on Saturday evening last at Brooks's.

The English screw steamer *Ignis de Castro* has been lost on the coast of Portugal.

The Nantes journals state that several large iron bridges are being manufactured in the forges of that place for railways in Russia.

The deliveries of tea in London estimated for last week were 898,855lb., an increase of 42,688lb. compared with the previous statement.

The Town Council of Nottingham has granted a site in the Arboretum for a statue to the late Feargus O'Connor.

The Bavarian Minister of War has given orders to place the different troops composing the Bavarian army on a war footing.

Violent shocks of earthquake took place at Erzeroum on the 21st ult., and the earth continued to tremble for half an hour after.

The sum of £408,959 12s. 7d. has been applied by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt during the past year.

J. H. Lupton, B.A., has been appointed to the Second Classical Mastership of the City of London School.

The Rev. Alfred Sweeting, 31st wrangler of Pembroke College, Cambridge, has just entered upon the duties of Vice-Principal in the Durham Training School for Masters.

The number of Dutch cheeses brought into France from Rotterdam by sea alone was, in 1838, 1,026,144, and the weight of them was 2322 English tons.

A dividend of 13-16ths of a penny in the pound was announced last week on the estate of Fry and Chapman, the bankers, who failed more than twenty years ago.

On Saturday last the new bill of the Lord Chancellor on the law of debtor and creditor was printed. It contains two hundred and eighty clauses, framed in a very concise manner.

The Roumans residing in Paris assembled last week at a banquet given at the Trois Frères Provençaux to celebrate the election of Prince Alexander Jean I. as Prince of Moldavia and Wallachia.

The friends of the Rev. F. Pigeon, former Curate of the Marboeuf Chapel, Paris, now at St. Philip's, Waterloo-place, have just presented him with 7000fr., in testimony of their sympathy and regard.

A provincial mayor in one of the departments of France has issued the following notification:—"All beggars found in this district will be fined 15 fr. for the use of the poor."

It is understood that the Governments of France and England are each to appoint two commissioners to investigate the subject of the fishery of Newfoundland, and that the negotiations upon it are to be resumed.

On Saturday last Joseph Jones, aged twenty-two, assistant to Mr. Everson, surgeon, of 3, Lower York-place, Kentish-town, committed suicide by swallowing a quantity of prussic acid.

The *North China Herald* states that a newspaper published at Shanghai in Chinese by the missionaries has attained a circulation of 700. The people buy it week by week, and each purchaser reads it aloud.

The foundation-stone of a new church in Upper Avenue-road, Hampstead, was laid on Thursday week by the Bishop of London. His Lordship's appeal was responded to by a collection amounting to £200.

In the annual report of the directors of the Glasgow Lunatic Asylum, the failure of the Western Bank is assigned as one of the causes of an increase in the number of patients.

A boy of sixteen was killed at Liverpool, on Sunday, by a blow on the head with a potato thrown by one of his playmates, who was brought before the local magistrates on Monday, and acquitted.

S. M. E. Kempson, B.A., late Scholar of Gonville and Caius College, has been appointed to the Principalship of the Government College, Bareilly, Upper India.

The forty-fourth anniversary festival of the London Orphan Asylum will be held at the London Tavern on Wednesday next, the 23rd instant.

Several arrests have been made at Leghorn of persons alleged to be compromised in a project for a constitutional and national manifestation.

The Rev. Henry Anstey, of University College, assistant lecturer at St. Mary's Hall, has been appointed Chaplain of Queen's College, Oxford.

Mr. J. A. Turner, M.P. for Manchester, has accepted an invitation to a dinner, to be given to him by his friends and supporters on Friday, the 4th of March, which will take place in the Free-trade Hall.

The twenty-seventh anniversary dinner of the Linendr pers, Silkmercers, Lacemen, Haberdashers, and Hosiers' Institution will be held at St. James's Hall, on Thursday next, the 24th inst.

The congregation of Regent-square Church have presented to the Rev. George Akehurst, one of the Curates, the sum of £40. Last year a similar expression of feeling on the part of the congregation was made to Mr. Akehurst.

The Government emigrant-ship *Palmyra*, 706 tons, Captain Jamieson, sailed from Plymouth, on Sunday, for Sydney, New South Wales, with 282 emigrants, under charge of Surgeon-Superintendent William Holman.

The authorities at the Horse Guards have decided on sending out some of the wives and families of those troops now serving in India on the next dispatch of reinforcements. By the month of June next several thousand cavalry and infantry troops will be ready to embark.

At a general meeting of the members of the Royal Scottish Academy of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture, the following Associates have been elected to the rank of Academicians—viz., Erskine Nicol, Esq., Gourlay Steel, Esq., and William Brodie, Esq., sculptor.

A handsome testimonial, consisting of a silver candelabrum, designed and executed by Messrs. Hunt and Roscell, has been presented to the Rev. Thomas Shadforth, M.A., late Fellow and Tutor of University College, by subscription of his former pupils.

The *Stamford Mercury* states that the Lincolnshire estates of the late Earl of Ripon do not at once go to the present Earl, but will be held by the Countess Dowager during her life. The Yorkshire estates pass to the Earl of Ripon.

The visitors at the South Kensington Museum last week were—On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday, free days, 3430; on Monday and Tuesday, free evenings, 3004; on the three students' days (admission to the public, 6d.), 471; one students' evening, Wednesday, 35; total, 7540.

The schooner *Vixen*, Capt. M'Bryde, of and from Glasgow for Liverpool, struck on the Bahama Bank, near the Isle of Man, on the 9th inst., sprung a leak, and sunk almost immediately. The master, both mates, and two of the seamen were drowned.

Lord Ebrington announces his intention to retire from the representation of the borough of Marlebone. The cause assigned for his resignation is his bad state of health, and his inability in consequence to take an active part in the discussion on the forthcoming Reform Bill.

Mr. W. Merton, late Principal Commercial Master of the College Français, Highgate, and St. Paul's, has just been promoted to the Head Mastership of the West London Commercial School, in union with the College, 1, Maida-hill.

The Flax Improvement Society of Ireland, an association which has been in operation for seventeen years, successfully engaged since 1841 in the publication of information on flax culture, and on the best methods of handling the crop after harvesting it, has been recently wound up.

The *Straits Times* announces that a European regiment is for the future to be stationed at Singapore. The first Highland corps relieved will be sent on to that station. The climate is said to be excellent, and the place will form a kind of sanitarium.

The *Staats Courant* publishes an account of the receipts of the Dutch Treasury for 1859. The produce of the taxes was one hundred and twenty-three millions of francs, a higher sum than they had attained since 1830.

The Lord Chancellor reports to the House of Lords that the right of Lord Clannorris to vote at the election of Representative Peers for Ireland has been established to his satisfaction; and that, in his opinion, the claim of Lord Aylmer is of such a nature that it ought to be referred to a Committee of Privileges.

Lieut. and Capt. the Hon. H. W. Campbell, Coldstream Guards, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to the new Governor of Gibraltar, Lieut.-General Sir W. Codrington, K.C.B.; and Major Peel, late 34th Regiment, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to the new Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, Colonel Sir Henry Stokes, K.C.B.

Mr. Harry Chester, after a service of nearly thirty-three years in the Privy Council, has retired from the post of Assistant Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education. Mr. Sandford has become the Senior Assistant Secretary; and Mr. Sykes, the Senior Examiner, is promoted to the post of Junior Assistant Secretary, vacated by Mr. Sandford.

LORD RAVENSWORTH.

In the Ministerial arrangements for carrying out the routine observed at the opening of the Session the duty of seconding the Address in answer to the Speech from the throne was apportioned to Lord Delamere, but, circumstances having prevented that noble Lord performing the task he had undertaken, at the last moment Lord Ravensworth came forward and supplied his place. As the latter noble Lord has had considerable Parliamentary experience, there was less of unreadiness on his part than would probably have been betrayed by many Peers who are older members of the Upper House, and his speech was on the whole less formal and stiff than such lucubrations usually are. Lord Ravensworth is not a young man, although he has sat in the House of Lords only since 1855, while his personal appearance is such that few would suppose that he was born in 1797, is the father of a somewhat active and intelligent county member of the House of Commons of some years' standing, and grandfather to several children. His Lordship is the second Baron of the present creation, and a Baronet. A distinguished member of the family of Liddell of Northumberland was created a Baronet by Charles I., in 1642, as a reward for his gallant defence of Newcastle against the Scottish army; and that dignity was held by the eldest sons successively until 1747, when the Sir Henry Liddell of that day, who was member for Northumberland, was created Baron Ravensworth. This nobleman was of a very romantic and generous disposition, and was famous in his day for having, it is said, in fulfilment of a wager, made an excursion into Lapland, on his return from which he brought with him two native girls and some reindeer. The girls, after a short stay in this country, were sent home, recipients of handsome gifts from their noble importer: the reindeer were retained, and bred in the north of England. His Lordship died without issue male, and the barony became extinct; the baronetcy devolving on his nephew, who at his death left a son, Sir Thomas Henry Liddell, who was raised to the peerage as Baron Ravensworth in 1821. His brother is the present Dean of Christ Church, and formerly Head Master of Westminster School. Lord Ravensworth died in 1855, and was succeeded by his eldest son, the present peer. While the Hon. Mr. Liddell, the present Lord Ravensworth sat for some time in the House of Commons as member for the county of Durham, and took part with some consistency in the debates in that House, and especially during the progress of the Free-trade measures of Sir Robert Peel, advocating the doctrines of Protection,

of which he was an adherent. At the general election of 1847 Mr. Liddell was not returned to Parliament by any constituency; but in the spring of 1853, on the election of Mr. Forbes Mackenzie for Liverpool in the autumn of 1852 being declared void on petition, Mr. Liddell was returned for the vacant seat for

that borough; and he continued to represent the town until his accession to the peerage on the death of his father, in 1855. Immediately on taking his seat he took the opportunity of stating that if he had been in Parliament when, on the motion of Mr. Charles Villiers, in December, 1852, the Government of Lord Derby accepted the policy of Free Trade as an accomplished fact, he should have been one of the small band of sturdy Protectionists who recorded their votes against the motion; but, as Parliament had come to a conclusion on the subject, he must be content to treat their decision as final. Since he has taken his seat in the House of Peers, Lord Ravensworth has addressed their Lordships with a frequency, considering the fewer opportunities which occur for speechmaking in that assembly, proportionate to that which was usual with him in the House of Commons.

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF A HOSIERY FACTORY AT NOTTINGHAM.

Few persons who have passed through Nottingham by the Midland Railway will have failed to notice a magnificent pile of buildings facing the front of the station—Messrs. Hine and Mundella's hosiery premises. These consisted of a long range, facing Station-street, forming the warehouse, and another long range, joined at right angles, leading towards Parkinson-street, forming the factory. This latter portion was destroyed by fire on the night of Tuesday, the 1st inst. A little after nine o'clock smoke was seen to issue from one of the rooms of the building, and an alarm was immediately given. The alarm-bell of the Nottingham Fire Brigade was instantly rung, and the town engines were soon upon the spot; a despatch was also sent to the cavalry barracks, and in a short space of time a detachment of the Royal Artillery, with the engines, arrived at the premises and rendered the most essential service. The progress of the fire was stayed some time when it had reached a part of the building which had been made fireproof. At eleven o'clock, however, it burst through the roof, the flames lighting up the country for many miles round. All attempts to save that part of the building containing the extensive machinery and uncompleted work were now at an end, and the attention of the firemen was more especially directed to the warehouse containing the finished stock. Avenues were formed, and a portion of the stock was removed into the Nottingham Midland Railway station, but, it appearing afterwards that the ravages of the fire would be confined to the factory, the stock was allowed to remain. About

LORD RAVENSWORTH.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN WATKINS, OF PARLIAMENT-STREET.



DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF MESSRS. HINE AND MUNDELLA'S HOSIERY FACTORY AT NOTTINGHAM.

half-past one the flames were mastered. All the machinery was destroyed, together with the factory and the unfinished goods. Several hundred of workpeople are thrown out of employment, the factory being one of the most extensive of the kind in Nottingham. During the conflagration the wind, which was very high, blew down a ladder on which were several men, causing them to sustain severe injuries.

Notwithstanding the great damage done, however, Messrs. Hine and Mundella state that, "through the whole of their hand machines being at houses of their workpeople, and through the kindness of their neighbours, several of whom placed power machinery at their disposal, they are enabled to carry on their business as usual."

Our View of the fire was taken from the Canal bridge, Carrington-street.

MR. BEECROFT.

OF late years it has been the custom for the Government to select a member connected with the landed interest to move, and one connected with commerce or manufactures to second, the Address in answer to the Speech from the Throne in the House of Commons. In the present Session the choice of the Ministry for the performance of the latter office fell on Mr. Beecroft, member for the borough of Leeds. It is but fair to state that the duty cast on him was performed with some credit, especially as Mr. Beecroft has only sat for a short time in Parliament.

Mr. Beecroft was formerly an ironmaster at Kirkstall. His politics are stated on authority to be those of a moderate Conservative. He is in favour of an extension of the franchise, so as to include the educated and intelligent classes. Although warmly attached to the Church of England, he would accord the utmost freedom of religious belief to all other classes of his fellow-countrymen; and he is of opinion that the education of the people should be at least assisted by the State. On the death of Mr. Robert Hall, who was returned in the Conservative interest at the general election in 1857, Mr. Beecroft became a candidate. He was opposed by Mr. J. Remington Mills; but was returned, in June, 1857, by a small majority—the number being respectively 2070 and 2064. Of course, by undertaking to second the Address Mr. Beecroft has declared his general adhesion to the ranks of the present Government.

FIRE AT BIRDINGBURY HALL, WARWICKSHIRE.

ON Wednesday night, the 2nd inst., about half-past ten o'clock, a fire broke out in the north wing of Birdingbury Hall, the seat of Sir T. W. Biddulph, Bart. Police-constable Jaques, who was on duty near the house, saw indications of fire, and gave the alarm. Sir T. W. Biddulph was from home at the time; but his uncle, the Rev. Henry Biddulph, was on the spot shortly after the alarm had been given, with many of the men servants and

neighbours, and messages were at once dispatched to Rugby and Southam for the fire-engines.

In a quarter of an hour after the first alarm the whole of the north wing, comprising, on the ground floor, kitchens, servants'-hall,

at the eccentric wills of the ponies, over which the driver has little control beyond urging them forward by the incessant application of his homemade whip,—all this sets the beholder wondering, first, that the whole affair does not turn over at once, or that it has not done

housekeeper's-room, and offices, was in flames. The Southam engine arrived about twelve o'clock, and the Rugby engine half an hour afterwards. It was evident that the portion of the hall which was on fire could not be saved, and that all that could be done was to prevent the flames reaching the other part of the house. The inside walls being of framework, there was great difficulty in keeping the fire from spreading. The indefatigable exertions of the fire brigades of Southam and Rugby were, however, at last successful, and the fire was got under about five o'clock on Thursday morning. The housekeeper was saved with great difficulty, as the stairs were burnt down before she was aware of the fire, and she had to be taken out at the window in the midst of the flames.

The rapidity with which the fire spread prevented the removal of furniture, pictures, &c., which were almost entirely consumed; and, as the rooms which were not on fire were deluged with water, great injury was done to the furniture throughout the house. The loss is estimated at about £3000; but this is covered by insurances.

THE KERANCHIE, OR KIDRAPORK OMNIBUS.

THE singular-looking conveyance which we have engraved, and which may be termed the Hindoo's cab, or omnibus (for it picks up its fares as its proceeds on its journey), will strike the English stranger in India as an importation from his native land; for it seems, as you survey it, highly probable that the body of this same vehicle has, at some period antecedent, done duty in our fairs, fixed on to one of the contrivances called a "roundabout."

Those of our readers who have seen this last-named invention (for it belongs rather to the last generation) will doubtless recognise the resemblance between the portion of it referred to and the body of the carriage in the Engraving; and if he could see the colours used in decorating it the similitude would be still more palpable. It is, however, not of English but of Indian manufacture, though probably indebted to its European prototype for its form and structure.

The high-boned, large-bodied ponies are harnessed to the bamboo pole by the simplest means: an old, worn-out dotey, which for the last five years has served as a turban, a cloak by day and a sheet by night, besides performing other offices too numerous to detail, is used for connecting the tathos to the vehicle in the primitive mode, shown in the Engraving. The driver is seated on a small perch in front, in a highly dangerous position; indeed, the whole turn out, as it goes tearing through the dust, now staggering and swaying about on its immense springs and its waddling wheels to a degree really alarming, tacking here and there



MR. GEORGE SKIRROW BEECROFT, M.P. FOR LEEDS.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MR. NAVEY, OF LEEDS.



DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF BIRDINGBURY HALL, WARWICKSHIRE.—FROM A SKETCH BY MR. R. G. SWEETING, OF SOUTHAM.

so long before; and, secondly, that six sane men could be found willing thus so manifestly to risk their necks and limbs.

English sailors at Calcutta, under the influence of their proverbial fondness for a ride, and the stimulative qualities of arrack, may be frequently seen occupying the intensely awkward seats of these vehicles, noisily rejoicing in the excitement afforded by the perilous nature of their progress; indeed, Jack is accustomed to contemplate a ride in a keranchie as a stock item in his bill of fare for the novelties of a "day ashore."

At Kidrapore, Alipore, and at some parts of the circular road, and other native portions of the city of Calcutta and its environs, keranchies may be seen in numbers, with their swarthy loads of perspiring Hindoos (one or more with a still greater deficiency of the bump of caution on the roof), preparing to start, or on their way, to their several destinations, usually within four or five miles of the metropolis.

FINE ARTS.

THE SOCIETY OF FEMALE ARTISTS.

THIS society appears to be advancing gradually, but steadily, to a satisfactory position. The third annual exhibition of the sisterhood was opened on Monday last, at the Gallery, 7, Haymarket, two doors from the theatre. We have already, when speaking of the society last year, discussed the considerations which led to its formation—namely, the exclusion of female artists from the Water-Colour Societies; and we now state again that we regret that act of exclusion, in point both of feeling and expediency; and we are free to admit that, whilst the principle operates, the lady limners have no alternative but to do what they are now doing—set up upon independent ground for themselves. At the same time, whilst we wish them every success, we cannot dismiss the suspicion that they are not quite strong enough to hold their ground in public estimation upon the mere question of merit. In the present exhibition, consisting of three hundred and odd subjects, there are, perhaps, a couple of score or so of works so pleasing and creditable as to be entitled to a distinguished place in any exhibition, but they are a decided minority; and the great bulk of the works by which they are surrounded are of a sort not to present the least claims to attention beyond the immediate circle of the friends of their producers. This is unfortunate, because the society will be judged of by the general result, and the worthy few will suffer in public estimation for the shortcomings of the many.

Mrs. Elizabeth Murray, of Teneriffe, unquestionably maintains her position in the first rank of the female artists. Indeed, her works are so superior to all the rest as to stand out in a position almost distinct from them. Her principal work this year is a group entitled "Pifferari playing to the Virgin—Scene in Rome" (59); and it has the double merit of truthful character and novelty—if, indeed, we may not add originality of conception. Two pipers, an old man and a boy, are serenading the Virgin, represented in a mediæval painting on a ruined wall; whilst on the other side of the picture is a young mother teaching her child to pray to the same venerated effigy. All the faces are charmingly lifelike and expressive. That of the younger minstrel, who looks with an amiable and curious smile upon the kneeling child, is extremely interesting and pleasing. The finish throughout, from the fresco relic above to the bunch of bright flowers lying on the ground, is of the most painstaking and satisfactory kind; and the colouring is of a warmth and richness of tone which is not often achieved in water colours. Amongst the other contributions of this artist we must particularise "A Roman Pilgrim" (93), obviously studied upon the same model as the old piper in No. 59, and "The Outcast" (249), a fine Italian head of the bravo family—a head which has already been denounced by the police authorities in the proclamation which is affixed to the neighbouring wall.

Miss M. Gillies comes before us with an impressive study, "Vivia Perpetua" (65). Mrs. V. Bartholomew shows us the neatest of little street boys, in the most exemplary corduroys, selling "Fresh-gathered Watercresses" (37). "A Flower Girl" (112) and two fruit-pieces, by the same hand, display a fair share of merit. Mrs. Backhouse takes a bold flight in that smart little study of hers entitled "I got a Fedder" (44). The young lady, with the large brown eyes and open countenance, and that singular remnant of a straw bonnet on her head, decorated with a bunch of seaweed in place of a "fedder," was evidently studied from some ingenious original whom Mrs. Backhouse has met in her rambles by the seaside, and the realisation here may be pronounced a decided success. In "The Music Lesson" (251) Mrs. Backhouse embodies an incident of every-day life in a very pleasing and unpretending manner.

In a different line to all the above, but very clever in themselves, are Miss Florence Claxton's two frames, containing eight sketches each—"Scenes from the Life of a Bachelor" (239), and "Scenes from the Life of an Old Maid" (274). This young lady—we presume her to be young—exhibits in these and similar productions which we recollect last year a rich vein of humour and a talent for story-telling which deserve to be applied to better, or, at least, a more important, account. Nor, whilst amongst the drawings and sketches, must we pass by unnoticed the Hon. Mrs. Richard Boyle's very beautiful group of "The Infant Christ and two Angels" (294): it is full of fine devotional character, and free, delicate, and masterly in drawing.

Of course a large proportion of the collection exhibited are landscapes; but fruit and still life pieces, and other studies of natural objects, are in fully equal abundance. Miss S. Wilkes has "A View of Hampstead Heath, looking towards Harrow" (3), painted in a broad, firm style, and with the golden effects of an afternoon's sun happily realised. Mrs. E. Dundas Murray (the secretary) displays considerable ability in two views of Bamfrough (20 and 31)—"Holy Island during the Herring Season" (72), and "Mount St. Jory, near Toulouse." Miss Blake's "The Glacier of Rosenlaui, from the Grand Scheideck, Switzerland" (56), is bold and effective in treatment, the gradations of distance being admirably marked. Miss Bassett's "Helvellyn, Ullswater" (22), is in many respects a creditable production. Mrs. Garten, in "The Coming Storm" (162), displays considerable judgment and skill in the composition, as respects colouring—the dark greens of the landscape and the sombre hues of the sky being agreeably relieved by the introduction of a herd of cattle in a hollow near the centre, which serve at once as a focus for the eye to rest on, and to give a little warmth to the picture. We have also to mention, with commendation, Miss Christiana Thompson's "Winter—Sunset—Hastings" (196).

Miss Eliza Croft displays great truth of imitation and softness of touch in a "Pigeon" (13), "Pheasants" (46), and "Rabbit and Woodcock" (41). Mrs. Withers' "Winter Berries" (48) are bright in colour, crisp in texture, and as fresh and juicy as if just plucked from their native stems. The "Study of a Piece of Garden Rock-work, with a Robin and Nest" (96), "Bantams" (124), and "Roses—British Queens, &c." (224), show equal facility and accuracy in developing the details of various objects in creation. Miss Florence Peel exhibits "A Study from Nature" (68), which "was made for self-improvement; and as an experiment, whether while working chiefly with a view to detail, it is absolutely necessary, as frequently asserted, to lose sight of general effect;" and most pleasing is the result, in both respects.

In conclusion, we may observe that, although the present collection cannot pretend to compete upon equal terms with the larger and older-established exhibitions of the season, it presents many features of special interest, which will repay a visit.

Another Murillo from the Spanish Gallery of the late Marshal Soult has been purchased for the museum of the Louvre for 300,000 francs. It is a "Birth of the Holy Virgin," to which connoisseurs give the preference over Murillo's "Ascension of the Virgin," which had been bought by Government for 600,000 francs.

An easel picture by Raphael, about four feet high by three wide, with the Virgin and Child, of his second period, badly injured, probably by a candle, in the neck of the principal figure, but otherwise in good condition, has been sold at Florence for 180,000fr. The purchaser was a Belgian, but was probably only an agent.

Dejazet's femme de chambre has just died, bequeathing to her mistress a funded sum of 200,000fr., which she confesses was from time to time purloined, with the ultimate object of securing to her imprudent employer an income of 10,000fr. in her old age.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

I. D. C.—There is no likelihood of a return to those "fine old openings" in matches, except by mutual arrangement between the players that each shall play so many of a particular début. As this would be equally fair to both parties, we are surprised it has not been adopted.

DRUMSTON.—White may take Pawn with Pawn, and then play Queen to her 5th, having the better position.

STELLA; F. HEALEY; J. B., of Bridport; G. M.; C. M. B., of Dundee; I. P.—Received with thanks.

G., Liverpool.—A portion of the games played by telegraph between the Liverpool and Manchester Chess Clubs are given below. The remainder will probably appear in a week or two.

R. T. and F. S.—We have not yet had time to examine your games critically, but, from a cursory inspection, we should pronounce them too weak for publication. The openings, especially, are very feebly played. In game 1, Black ought to have lost a piece on the 7th move, but White overlooked his opportunity.

H. T. F.—1. No. Rather play—4. B to K 5th, and follow that with Q Kt to Q R 4th. 2. The Evans Gambit is, in our judgment, a perfectly safe game for the first player. 3. La Bourdonnais, beyond all question.

I. M., Chebire.—A little reflection will show you the folly and impropriety of such a challenge. What possible gratification can it be for a player in the first rank to engage in a contest upon even terms, with one to whom he could give a piece, for a merely nominal stake?

1. C. H. T. W., M. G.—Your problems are under consideration.

A. R., Paris.—The games played by Messrs. Andersen and De Rivière are being prepared for press.

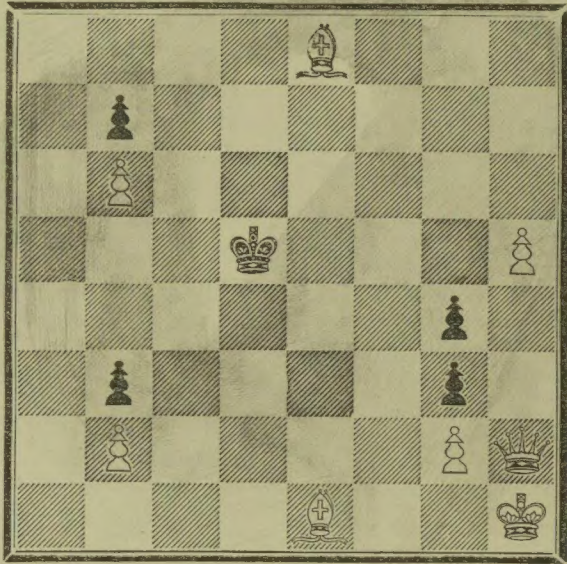
F. T., Army and Navy Club.—Our advice is, join the St. George's Chess Club. You will there find players of every calibre, and obtain all the practice you can desire.

LYANDUR.—According to the present code of chess rules, should a player touch one of his adversary's pieces or pawns without saying "J'adoube," or words to that effect, his adversary may compel him to take it; but, if it cannot be legally taken, he may oblige him to move the King; should his King, however, be so posted that he cannot be legally moved, no penalty can be inflicted. The other difficulty you mention is met by Rule XVI. of the "Handbook."—"A player cannot castle in the following cases—1. If the King or Rook have been moved. 2. If the King be in check. 3. If there be any piece between the King and Rook. 4. If the King pass over any square attacked by one of the adversary's pieces or pawns."

PROBLEM No. 783.

By G. M.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

GAMES IN THE TELEGRAPHIC MATCH BETWEEN LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

FIRST BOARD.—MR. SPARKE (LIVERPOOL) AND MR. COHEN (MANCHESTER).

(Kt's Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. C.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. C.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	11. P to Q 5th	Q Kt to K B 5th
2. K Kt to K B 3rd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	12. Q B takes Kt	P takes B
3. K B to Q B 4th	P to Q 3rd	13. Kt to Q 2nd	P to K Kt 4th
4. P to Q R 3rd (c)	Q B to K Kt 5th	14. B to Q R 6th (c)	Q to Q B 3rd (d)
5. P to Q B 3rd	B takes Kt	15. P takes P	P takes B
6. Q takes B	K Kt to K B 3rd	16. Q takes P (ch)	K to Q Kt sq
7. Castles	Q Kt to K 2nd	17. P to Q Kt 5th	Q to B 2nd
8. P to Q 4th	Q Kt to K Kt 3rd	18. P to Q Kt 6th (c)	Q Kt takes P K B 3d
9. Q to K 2nd	Q to K 2nd	19. Q R to Q Kt sq	Q to Q 2nd
10. P to Q K 4th	Castles (b)		And White has a forced mate.

(a) The opening is very poorly played on both sides. This move, for example, is altogether meaningless, and throws away a fine opportunity for making a vigorous attack.

(b) Nothing could be worse judged than casting on this side, except the previous move of Q to K 2nd, whereby Black precluded himself from casting on the other.

(c) If White played to draw it was unworthy of him, having so fine a position; if to win, we doubt whether the sacrifice of the Bishop was justifiable. By marching steadily on with the Pawns on the Queen's side he was sure of victory in the long run.

(d) We should have taken the Bishop in preference.

(e) The best move in the game.

SECOND BOARD.—MR. BIRCH (MANCHESTER) AND COLONEL SZABO (LIVERPOOL).

(Queen's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Col. S.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Col. S.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	12. B to K 3rd	P to K R 4th (b)
2. P to Q B 4th	P takes P	13. P to K R 3rd	P to K 5th
3. P to K 4th (a)	P to K 4th	14. K Kt to K 2nd	Q Kt to K 4th
4. P to Q 5th	P to K B 4th	15. P to Q Kt 3rd	K Kt to K Kt 5th
5. K B takes P	K Kt to K B 3rd		(c)
6. P takes P	B takes P	16. K Kt to Q 4th (d)	Q to K R 5th
7. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	K B to Q 3rd	17. Q to K 2nd	R to K B 6th (e)
8. K Kt to K 2nd	Castles	18. Kt takes R	Kt takes Kt (ch)
9. K Kt to K Kt 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd	19. K to K R sq	Q R to K B sq
10. Castles	P to Q R 3rd	20. Q R to Q R 2nd	Q Kt to K 4th
11. P to Q R 4th	Q Kt to Q 2nd		And White resigns.

(a) P to K 3rd is preferable—vide the magnificent games at this opening between La Bourdonnais and McDonnell.

(b) Very well played.

(c) The attack now began is carried through with much ingenuity and spirit.

(d) Taking the Kt would have been immediately disastrous to him.

(e) Again very cleverly played.

FIFTH BOARD.—MR. SMITH, OF LIVERPOOL, AND MR. DUVAL, OF MANCHESTER.

(Scottish Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. D.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. D.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	23.	K to Kt sq
2. K Kt to K B 3rd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	24. P to K R 3rd	Kt to K 4th
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	25. Kt takes Q B P	K to K R 2nd
4. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	26. R takes Kt	P takes Kt
5. P to Q B 3rd	P takes P	27. P to Q 6th	Q R to Q 2nd
6. Q Kt takes P	P to Q 3rd	28. K R to Q 5th	K R to Q sq
7. Q to Q Kt 3rd	Q to Q 2nd	29. Q R to Q sq	K to K Kt 3rd
8. K B to Q Kt 5th	P to Q R 3rd	30. K to K B sq	K to K B 3rd
9. K B takes Kt	Q takes K B	31. K to K 2nd	K to K 3rd
10. Castles	Q B to K 3rd	32. R takes Q B P	R takes P
11. Q Kt to Q 5th	P to K R 3rd	33. R takes R (ch)	P takes R
12. B to K 3rd	B takes B	34. P to Q Kt 4th	P to K B 4th
13. Q takes B	Q to Q 2nd	35. K to K 3rd	P to K Kt 4th
14. Q R to Q B sq (a)	B takes Kt	36. P to Q R 4th	K to K B 3rd
15. P tks B (dis. ch)	R to K B sq	37. P to Q Kt 5th	R to K 3rd (ch)
16. Q to Q B 3rd	R to Q B sq	38. K to Q 3rd	P takes P
17. Kt to Q 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	39. P takes P	R to Q 3rd (ch)
18. Q to K B 3rd	Q to K Kt 5th	40. K to Q B 4th	R to Q 7th
19. Q takes Q	Kt takes Q	41. P to Q Kt 6th	R takes P
20. Kt to K B 5th (b)	P to Q B 4th	42. P to Q Kt 7th	R to Q B 7th (ch)
21. Kt takes Q P	R to Q B 2nd	43. K to Q 5th	R to Q Kt 7th
22. Kt to K 4th	P to Q Kt 3rd	44. K to Q B 6th	R takes Q Kt P
23. K R to K sq		45. K takes R	P to K R 4th
		46. K to Q B 6th	P to K R 5th
		47. K to Q 5th	P to K Kt 5th
		48. P takes P	P takes P
		49. K to K 4th	

(After this move, the result of more than an hour's deliberation, Mr. Duval, having another engagement, offered to resign the game as drawn. This being refused, and a substitute allowed, Mr. Pindar, of Manchester, took his place.)

(a) White manages his opening with a good deal of judgment. Although minus a Pawn, he has already got an evident superiority in position.

(b) The winning move.

THE GOVERNMENT REFORM BILL.—It will be seen, by reference to our Parliamentary report, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has given notice of his intention of asking leave, on Monday, the 28th inst., to bring in "a bill to amend the laws relating to the election of members of Parliament for England and Wales; and also for facilitating the registration and voting of electors at Parliamentary elections."

THE WELLINGTON COLLEGE.

HAVING so recently described this building, and its inauguration by her Majesty, we think it unnecessary to give any further details in connection with the Engraving of Wellington College on page 192—referring those of our readers who may wish for information on the subject to the last Number of this Journal. We gladly take the opportunity, however, of mentioning an act of liberality towards the college which shows how intimately the Prince Consort sympathises with our gracious Sovereign in the interest taken by her Majesty in this philanthropic and truly national institution. His Royal Highness has just made a munificent donation of 400 volumes to the Boys' Library at Wellington College. The books are all handsomely and serviceably bound, and comprise a large number of finely-illustrated editions, as the Abbotsford edition of the "Waverley Novels," Morris's works on "British Birds and Insects," with some fine works in foreign languages.

EXPLORATIONS OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

A meeting of the Royal Geographical Society was held on Monday evening, in Burlington House—the president, Sir Roderick Murchison, in the chair. Several new Fellows were introduced, among whom was the Duke of Wellington.

The first communication was a paper by Mr. Taylor, of Greenland, on "The Aurora Borealis." It was illustrated by several diagrams, showing some of the varied forms the aurora takes, the most remarkable of which was the form of a truncated cone suspended at a great height from the earth, with a fringe-like appearance at the bottom, somewhat resembling a lady's parasol. Sir George Back afterwards described some of the phenomena of the aurora, which, he said, assumes at times every colour, and frequently moves rapidly from one side of the horizon to the other, but always at a great height from the earth. On two occasions he thought these motions were accompanied by a hissing noise. Though other persons also heard the noise, Sir George could not positively affirm that it proceeded from the motion of the aurora.

Two interesting communications were then read from Captain Palliser and Dr. Hector on the discovery of two new passes through the Rocky Mountains within the British territory. Three passes were noticed, but one of them descends on the western side to the Kootanie, within the boundary of the United States; the two others are entirely within the British boundary. Captain Palliser says that one of the highest peaks on the range of the Rocky Mountains, about 15,700 feet above the level of the sea, has been called Mount Murchison, and one of the newly-discovered passes lies between it and Mount Browne, which is about the same elevation. The height of the pass is about 5000 feet, and it was described as being far from difficult for horses, and is capable of being rendered passable for carts with a little labour, as there is abundance of wood from which a road might be constructed. Dr. Hector had separated himself from Captain Palliser to explore another route, and had succeeded in discovering the other pass, which is about the same height, and offers equal facilities for transit as the former one, both of them leading down into British Columbia. The character of the rocks was described as being quartzose, and in part formed of conglomerate, in which quartz is abundantly mingled.

Sir Roderick Murchison congratulated the society on the discovery of these important passes through the Rocky Mountains, as the exploring expedition in which Captain Palliser and Dr. Hector were engaged had been undertaken solely on the recommendation of the Geographical Society. He observed as a singular fact that the passes through the Rocky Mountains in the British territory, though they cross the highest part of the range, are 1000 feet lower than the passes in the territory of the United States, where the mountains have a lower elevation.

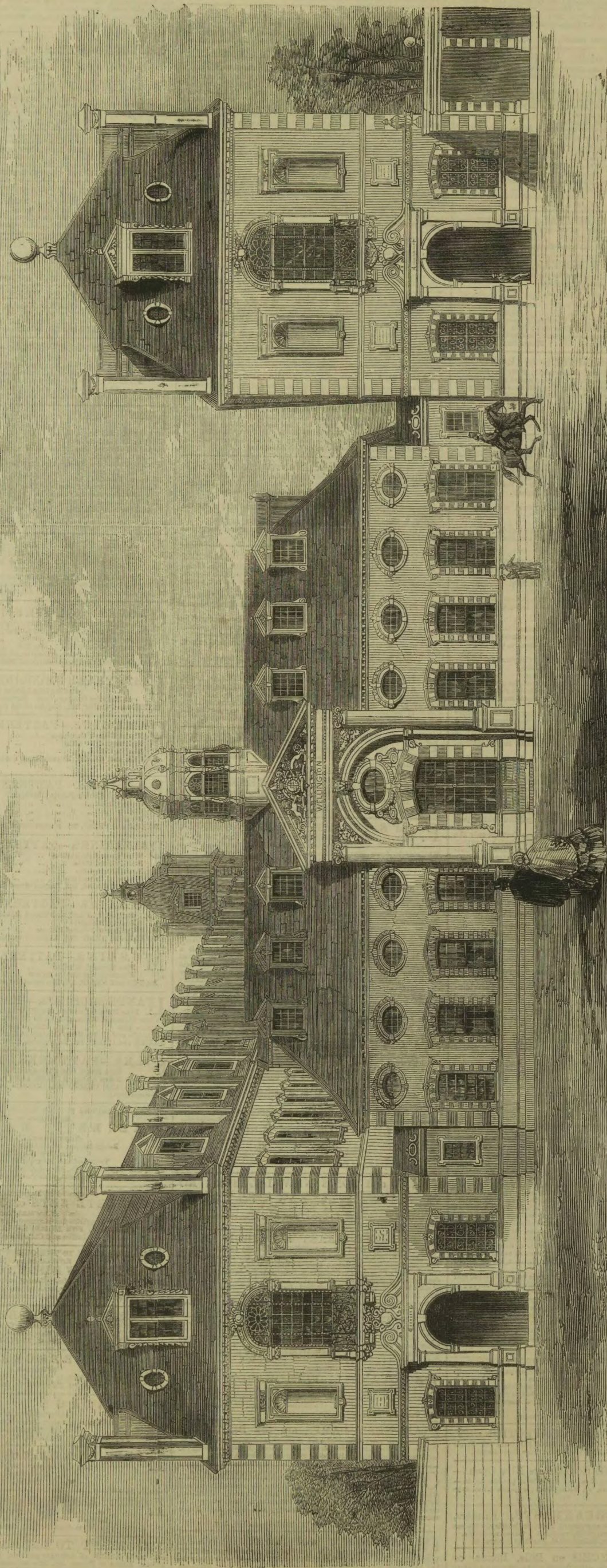
Mr. Ball, who was Under-Secretary of the Colonial Office when the expedition was sent out, expressed the gratification he felt at the attainment by those discoverers of two practicable passes, connecting the British possessions on the east of the Rocky Mountains with those on the west. He considered, however, that great difficulty to the communication would be found on the eastern side, and no alluded to the swampy nature of the country near Lake Superior, along the Saskatchewan, and to the rocky bed of the river, which renders frequent portages necessary, and almost precludes the formation of the means of transport for goods. He alluded, also, to the remarkable fact that two of the rivers which have their sources in the Rocky Mountains—the Biche and the Columbia, run for a considerable distance parallel to each other, and only a few miles apart—the one taking an easterly course to the Atlantic, and the other emptying itself in the Pacific Ocean.

Lord Bury, who has recently returned from Canada, said he considered the discovery of the two passes through the Rocky Mountains as most important, as they promised to open a direct practicable route across the British possessions in North America. He did not consider the difficulty of the eastern part of the route so great as it had been represented by Mr. Ball, for the swamp near Lake Superior was of a character that might be rendered passable by the exercise of a little engineering skill. The water of the swamp is not in most places more than two or three feet deep, and there is a stiff clayey bottom; therefore, by means of a thick covering of brushwood with timber laid on the top, a practicable road might, he conceived, be constructed over the swampy ground. As a proof that the existing means of transport are not impracticable, Lord Bury stated that the company with which he is connected (the North-West Transit Company) convey the mails through that tract of the country from Fort William, on Lake Superior, to the Red River Settlement twice a month with great regularity. He expressed a hope that through one or other of the passes which had been discovered in the Rocky Mountains a carriage road at least, if not a railroad, would be constructed to connect the two finest harbours in the world—that in Vancouver's Island and Halifax. His Lordship then alluded to the vast tracts of land in Saskatchewan, which occupy an area of greater extent than England and France united, as well adapted for colonisation, the soil being rich, and the climate throughout the greater part being of a milder temperature than many of the more southern parts of North America. The immense herds of buffaloes that now graze on the prairies in the territory of the Saskatchewan show that the country is eligible for cultivation and occupation.

Sir Roderick Murchison, in voting the thanks of the meeting to the authors of the two interesting communications, and to Sir Bulwer Lytton, the Colonial Secretary, who had sent them to the society, announced that Sir Bulwer Lytton had assented to the request of Capt. Palliser to be allowed to continue his explorations to the west of the Rocky Mountains, instead of retracing his steps eastward.

EXPLORATION OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Three exploring parties have been out in South Australia, and their reports all agree in announcing the discovery of a valuable pastoral region to the west of Lake Torrens. The first to make the announcement was Mr. Stuart, a private gentleman. He has been rewarded by the promise of a lease of a considerable portion of the country discovered by him. The regular exploring party sent out by the Government, under the leadership of Mr. Babbage, took nearly the same direction that Mr. Stuart had done. Some misunderstanding, which requires explanation, led the Government to send another expedition, under Major Warburton, to recall and supersede Mr. Babbage; and that gentleman, without waiting for what he anticipated, plunged into the bush, and Major Warburton followed him up without being able to catch him until the objects of the expedition had been attained. The result had been so far satisfactory that testimony as to the good character of the new country has been well corroborated. The discovery, valuable as it is in itself, is still more so in so far as it strengthens the hope that the interior is not such a terrific desert as former explorers had found reason to believe. While these land journeys had been made to the westward, Captain Cadell, the pioneer of inland navigation, has been extending his acquaintance with the channels of the great river system of the Murray and Murrumbidgee. Captain Cadell has actually steamed over no less than 2500 miles of these inland waters, having recently gone 800 miles up the Murrumbidgee to Gundagai, besides traversing the Wakool—a branch of the main stream—to a distance of fifty miles. There still remain about 1150 miles on the Darling, the Wakeel, and the Edward, which are capable, after an outlay of a few thousand pounds, of being opened for traffic; so that in another year or two there will be between 3500 and 4000 miles of uninterrupted inland navigation, opening up new fields of enterprise and settlement.—*Australian and New Zealand Gazette.*

REPEAL OF THE PAPER DUTIES.—The members of the London Association for the Repeal of the Duties on Paper entertained the gentlemen who formed the deputations from Ireland and Scotland at dinner on Saturday evening last, at Peel's Coffee-house, Fleet-street—the Right Hon. Thomas Milner Gibson, M.P., president of the society, in the chair. The cloth having been removed, the chairman proposed "The repeal of the paper duties," and dwelt at considerable length on the importance of the deputation which had waited on the Premier. He could not omit the opportunity of congratulating the English association on the large and powerful accession they had received from Ireland and Scotland. The number of Irish members who had attended at Lord Derby's showed the deep sympathy which existed between the influential sections of the Irish people and the representatives of that people; and he trusted before long the English Association would be able to bring up an equivalent contingent of members, regard being had to the respective numbers of the representatives of each country. He himself took a favourable view of the reply of Lord Derby, for if the noble Earl did not anticipate that there was a possibility of the tax coming off he would not have been guilty of an indiscretion of making a statement which declared the tax to be an indefensible one, declared the Cabinet to be opposed to it, and still left trade in uncertainty as to what was about to be done. They had at least given the deathblow to if they had not killed the tax, and he had no doubt but that with energy and perseverance they would ultimately and before long succeed in abolishing it.



THE WELLINGTON COLLEGE, SANDHURST.—SEE PAGE 190.